

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 388.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

HOME CURED SUFFOLK BACON.

WE have been Appointed Sole Agents for the Sale in China, Japan, and Manila, of EDWARD BEATT'S well-known HOME CURED SUFFOLK BACON, HAMS, and BATH CHIPS, and have arranged to receive regular monthly Supplies.

A Shipment has arrived per Steamship *Glenfrith*, and to prevent disappointment, as the Supply is limited, we shall be glad to receive Orders as soon as possible, or to open a List of Customers who may desire to be regularly supplied.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1883.

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEI YAT LAU, Esq., LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to put this wash in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW,

the 28th day of April, 1883, at No. 131, Queen's Road East, (opposite the French Convent), at NOON,—

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY, consisting of—

DINING, DRAWING, and BED ROOM SUITES.

Also, One HARMONIUM by BOOSEY 5 Octaves.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from R. G. ALFORD, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence No. 5, West Terrace, on

MONDAY,

the 30th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

EBONIZED DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, COUCHES and TABLES, CARPETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD CROCKERY and GLASS, WARE, IRON BEDSTEPS and MATTRESSES, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING TABLES, &c., &c.

Also, A COTTAGE PIANO by LUNAN of LUBECK. Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture on view, on the morning of the day of Sale.

TERMS—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH and CANTON MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from EDMUND SHARP, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Robinson Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 4th May, at NOON,—

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

DRAWING ROOM: HANDSOME CARVED BOMBAY BLACK-WOOD TABLE, MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CRETONE COVERED COUCHES and CHAIRS, OLEOGRAPH, GASALIERS, MIRRORS, &c.

DINING ROOM: CARVED SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, MAHOGANY MOROCCO COVERED CHAIRS, PLATED, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, FENDER and FIRE IRONS, CARPETS, STATUETTES, &c.

BED ROOMS: TEAK and MAHOGANY WARDROBES, MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS, MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLES and WASHSTANDS, SECRETAIRE, BATH TUBS, &c.

Also, An ALCOCK'S PATENT COMBINED MAHOGANY DINING and BILLIARD TABLE complete with CUES and BALLS.

A HANDSOME INDIAN CARPET. Choice Collection of PLANTS in POTS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view, the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1883.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 1,973, dated 18th June, 1880, for THREE SHARES in the above Company, standing in the name of REUBEN SOLOMON, has been LOST, and should the same be produced before the 9th May next, a Duplicate thereof will be issued to REUBEN SOLOMON, and no transaction taking place under the said ORIGINAL SCRIP CERTIFICATE, No. 1,973, will be recognized by the Company.

By Order, D. McLAURIN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to let for a term not exceeding FIVE YEARS (after completion) SIX HANDSOME SHOPS on the Basement of the Hotel Building.

For further particulars, apply to LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor of 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, above Achee's Furniture Store.

DENNIS & MOSSOP, Solicitors and Notaries Public.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883.

FOR SALE.

Ex STEAMSHIP "LAKTRES."

A CONSIGNMENT of HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

S O N G S.

Some Day.....M. Wellings.
The Roman Lass.....Stephen Adams.
For Pity's Sake.....Stephen Adams.
Moon-Daisies.....Stephen Adams.
In a Quiet Old Village.....A. S. Gatty.
Going to Market.....Molloy.
O Strange and Sweet.....Nessler.
When I was young.....Nessler.
Woman's Love and Kisses.....Nessler.
The Pride O' Deal.....Kinross.
King Henry's Song.....A. Sullivan.
The Bell-Ringer.....Wallace.
Thine Image only.....Nessler.
Spring a Leak.....Stephen Adams.
At the Porch.....Caldicott.
A Song of Delos.....Molloy.
The Bird and the Cross.....Molloy.
Three Merry Men.....Molloy.
O' the Green.....Seymour Smith.
Ould Ireland So Green.....Forman.
Love's Secret.....Sung by Mrs. Langtry.
The Haven of Rest.....Molloy.
One among Twenty.....Bentley.
Lyke as a Ship.....Cunynghame.
Requiescat.....Stanford.
Le Parlate d'Amor.....Gounod.
True British Soldier.....Barri.
Outside.....Molloy.
Open the door to me.....E. M. St. John.
Beyond the Stars.....Barri.
So the World goes.....Hendall.
Sweet Day so Cool.....Sullivan.
Yeoman's Wedding Song.....Poniatowski.

The Miller and the Maid.....Marzials.
Leaving yet Loving.....Marzials.
In the North Country.....Marzials.
If only.....Marzials.
Told in the Twilight.....Molloy.
Because I do.....Molloy.
Great Grandmother.....Molloy.
Little Maid of China.....Pinsuti.
Hearts.....Molloy.
The British Tar.....Bentley.
Teach me to forget.....F. Moir.
Behind the Clouds.....Coward.
At the Ferry.....M. Wellings.
Kismet.....Molloy.
Dear Face.....Goodeve.
Death or Glory.....Molloy.
The Reason Why.....Adelmann.
Father O' Flynn.....Stanford.
Mio Carlo.....Campara.
The Little Hero.....Stephen Adams.
His Faint.....A. L. Mora.
To be or Not to be.....Hutchison.
Gold.....F. L. Moir.
Is my lover on the Sea.....F. L. Moir.
One; two; three.....Berger.
Sprig of Edelweiss.....Jacobi.
The old Barge.....Schred.
In the Gloom.....Lady A. Hill.
At Noon tide.....Lady A. Hill.
In the Moonlight.....Lady A. Hill.
Nora.....L. Diehl.
Jack and Jill.....Tovey.
The Old Poet.....Molloy.

DANCE MUSIC.

My Queen Valse.....Conte.
Dolores Valse.....Waldteufel.
Dreamland Valse.....Baltho.
Au Printemps Valse.....Waldteufel.
La Source Valse.....Waldteufel.
Le Premier Bal Valse.....Waldteufel.
Valse Vénitienne.....Waldteufel.
Down Stream Waltzes.....Henry.
Les Yeux de Fanchette Valse.....Robinson.
Secret of Love Waltz.....Greville.
Scotch Beauties Waltz.....Crowe.
Whip Poor Will Waltz.....Kinkel.
Mello Valse.....Waldteufel.

Valse-Galop.....Molloy.
Day and Night Quadrilles.....Williams.
Ploche Polka.....Grenville.
La Masotte Quadrille.....Derausart.
Evelyn Polka.....Marriott.
Claude Duval Polka.....Grenville.
Boccaccio Polka.....Bdcoe.
Boccaccio Quadrille.....Cotee.
Claude Duval Quadrille.....Cotee.
Billie Taylor Quadrille.....Grenville.
Sweet Kiss Polka.....Kinkel.
Black Satin Polka.....E. Piron.
A Ton Bras Polka.....Rieffler.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 14th, 1883.

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

SHOES.

CHILDRENS'.....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES'.....FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

EX S.S. "GLENOCLE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.
CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.
NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.
SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.
GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.
WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.
MULL CORD MUSLINS.
WHITE VICTORIA LAUNES.
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.
LADIES' & CHILDRENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.
FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.
Specialities in ZEPHYR CHECKS.
CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.
Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.
Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.
A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.
INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.
VIOLETTES WALTZ.
LE PREMIER PAS POLKA.
ALL WALDTEUFEL'S WALTZES.

SWEETHEARTS' WALTZ.
OFFICERS' WALTZ.
TRUE TILL DEATH SONG.
CRAMER'S DANCE ALBUMS.

NEW BOOKS.

BABER'S TRAVELS IN WESTERN CHINA.
MAX MULLER'S INDIA.
CRANE'S LECTURES ON ART.
NEW PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOKS ON CHINA.
LECKY'S WRINKLES IN NAVIGATION.
PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENTS.
THE AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.
LANDELL'S THROUGH SIBERIA.
GLAZEBROOK'S PHYSICAL OPTICS.
THE AGE OF FIRE and GRAVEL BY DONNELLY.
SEDGWICK'S LIGHT.
CARLISLE-PHOSPHORS.
FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

SWINBURNE'S POEMS AND BALLADS.
PROCTORS LEISURE READINGS.
CASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF COOKERY.
MARKHAM'S WAR BETWEEN PERU AND CHILL.
COAN'S LIFE IN HAWAII.
OSWALD'S ZOOLOGICAL STUDIES.
GRIFFITH'S COREA.
BONWICK'S PORT PHILLIP SETTLEMENT.
NEW SYSTEMS OF LEARNING LANGUAGES.
ARTIST'S GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ZEPHYRUS and QUEENSLAND PLAYING CARDS.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883.

W. BREWER.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. W. R. LONLEY will Sign Our Firm absence.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. J. BRADLEE SMITH, having returned to the Colony, will resume his duties as SECRETARY to the above Company on and from the 23rd instant.

Wm. REINERS, Chairman Board of Directors.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1883.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON will act as SURVEYOR for the BUREAU VERITAS at this Port until further notice.

ROBT. MCMURDO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883.

To be Let.

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, &c.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th April, 1883.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 7, GARDEN STREET (at present occupied by Messrs. DEETJEN & Co., and will be vacant on the 30th June next).

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883.

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "MOSSER," Captain Longley, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd May, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1883.

Mails.

U. S.-MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, Honolulu, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to Honolulu, San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 4th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 50A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1883.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC," Captain Turpin, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at DAY-LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1883.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC," Captain Cameron, will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at DAY-LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1883.

FOR SYDNEY AND

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERSOF
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

THE interest taken by the community of Hongkong in matters religious, judging by the attendance at the annual general meeting of the seat-holders of St. John's Cathedral held yesterday afternoon, is evidently of a most ephemeral character. At the hour announced for the meeting only three gentlemen had assembled, and as these were the Colonial Chaplain, (the Rev. W. JENNINGS), the Registrar of the Diocese (Mr. EDMUND SHARR), and Capt. H. G. THOMSETT, one of the trustees, the outside public was entirely unrepresented. Where were the go-ahead gentlemen who are constantly writing to the newspapers advocating reforms and improvements, and making wholesale suggestions for the guidance of the committee of management? Well, we are not in a position to say where they were, but we know where they were not, and that was at the annual church meeting, which had been specially convened for the purpose of passing the accounts for the last, and electing trustees for the ensuing year. It really seems a great pity that those enterprising seat-holders who would take any amount of personal trouble to collect subscriptions for a new organ, or an improved style of vestment for the members of the choir, have the real interests of the church so little at heart that they did not consider it worth while to attend the one meeting of the year, at which the general management of the Cathedral might be practically discussed. However, we can only presume that the majority of the congregation are quite indifferent as to what may be done or left undone in the matter, so long as they are not troubled—and it may be that they are right in thus eschewing what would in many cases be pharisaical humbug.

The three gentlemen who composed the meeting of trustees sat in solemn conclave, and quickly despatched what little business there was on the agenda. Reinforced by another trustee, Mr. T. JACKSON, who arrived rather late, they then resolved themselves into a panel of seat-holders. Inspected and Jackson's equal accounts, elected Mr. of the retiring P. MACBETH in place of Mr. JACKSON, decided that the seat-holders should be paid the same quarterly stipend of \$10 per year, and then respectively way with the full consciousness

that he at least had done his duty to Church and State.

As we do not pretend to be a great authority on religious questions, and infinitely prefer to exclude the discussion of such a vexed subject as religion from our columns, we refrain making further satirical allusion to the proceedings of yesterday afternoon. By our calling attention to what is certainly a grim satire on our religious system, it is to be hoped that the seat-holders of St. John's Cathedral will be awakened to a sense of the duty they owe to themselves, and to the authorities who are kind enough to interest themselves in the management of the affairs of the church.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 26th.

DEATH OF PRINCE BATTHYANY.
Prince Batthyany died suddenly on the Race-course at Newmarket, on the 25th instant.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German steamer *Massalia* will undock at Kowloon to-morrow, and the British steamer *Albany* will take her place in the vacant dock.

A Meeting of Engineers will be held in the Engineers' Institute, D'Aguilar Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. All engineers in port are invited to attend.

A CHINESE female, aged about 40, was found dead in the Ming Li Tsam boarding house this morning. The information was lodged at the Central Station by a daughter of the deceased, and Inspector Lindsay, after taking in the surroundings of the case, had the body removed to the Civil Hospital. The woman's throat was cut, but it appears there is no suspicion attached to any one for the deed, as the rash act would seem to have been done by the woman herself through being in very poor circumstances. An inquest on the body was ordered for this afternoon at 2.30.

CORNELIO DAMILO, a watchman at Aberdeen Dock, appeared before Captain Thomsett this morning as complainant against Mr. Cactano, of Portugal, an engineer in the same employment as himself. Complainant said he told some coolies to coil up a quantity of ropes on the 23rd instant when Cactano came and told the coolies not to do it. Incensed at the interference he reported the matter to Mr. McCall, the manager, when Cactano came up and struck him a blow on the side and supplemented the rib-roasting by dealing him on the nose. Alexander McCall, the dock manager at Aberdeen, stated that on the day in question Damilo came to him and reported that Cactano had interfered with his work. The defendant came and struck Damilo with his hand. Cactano had nothing to do with the work the men were doing. His Worship fined the engine engineer in the sum of \$1.

KUNG-UN, unemployed, and Taung-Luk, a married woman, were up before Mr. Wodehouse on a charge of taking away from the colony a young girl, daughter of Cheung Yeung. Mr. Cheung Yeung stated that he is stone cutter by trade, and that four years ago the second defendant was his concubine. His first wife had died and he told Taung-Luk to take charge of his daughter who was then seven years old. Soon after the lady got charge of the child she ran away. He was told she had gone to Singapore. He went to Singapore and there found his daughter. He brought the child back to Hongkong. After bringing her back he betrothed her to a man who gave him four dollars. Taung-Luk came back and lived with him for a time but left him again. Previous to her leaving him the second time, she had again got the child under her charge. After she ran away the second time with the child, he lost all trace of her. Last Tuesday, however, he was informed that she had taken a passage ticket for Singapore, and he went on board a steamer and there found his daughter, and the runaway. He had her arrested and also the first defendant. The girl is his daughter by his deceased wife, and was born 11 years ago. The case was discharged and referred to the Registrar General.

FOURTEEN Chinese, amongst whom were a number of females, were before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of public gambling at No. 46 East Street. Inspector Quincy stated that by virtue of a warrant he entered the top floor of the above house in company with four constables. On the roof of the house he found eight of the defendants sitting playing dominoes. The other defendants were in the room leading to the roof. He seized all the gambling implements. The game they were playing was a species of pool in which no money is placed on the table. They kept their money in their pockets and pay the winner each time. The house below is a brothel. Tong Achick, a coolie and informer, stated that on the 24th instant he went to the house in question. The house is a family house with a cock-loft. He saw eight of the defendants playing dominoes. He played and lost 20 cash. He reported the matter to the police the next day. There was no money on the table. A woman at the door asked him to go up. The ground floor is used as a brothel. Some of the defendants live there. At this stage of the proceedings Captain Thomsett said: "This witness' evidence is not in keeping with the sworn information which states that he went to the house, and gambled at 8 p.m. He states that a mistake has been made in the Office when the information was taken—the defendants, who were relatives and friends, admitted playing for a few cash, as they were holding high birthday festival, and were discharged. The informer was plainly given to understand that he was an untruthful character."

ADVICES from Lisbon, dated the 22nd ulto, state that the Treaty of Friendship between Portugal and Zanzibar will shortly be ratified.

It would appear that the Porte and Her Majesty's Foreign Office are at issue respecting the coasting trade in the Sea of Marmora, the right of carrying on which is limited by the former exclusively to Turkish vessels, whilst the latter claims that right, under existing treaties, for ships flying the British flag.

A GENTLEMAN stopping with some friends in Ireland last Christmas questioned the oldest servant about the "family fairy" of which he had heard nothing during his visit. The senior retainer said:—"Divil a fairy, your honor, since the old master died! Ah, them was days! It was Christmas all the year round, and shpeading butter on bacon, and whisky galore, begorra!"

A FEW Sundays ago, a Scotch clergyman of the Free Kirk, referring to the introduction of an organ into a neighboring Established Church, declared that "soon they would get a concert every Sabbath in the old Kirk. The devil would have his bandmaster there to discourse music to them on the organ, and the captain, like a cursed pirate, would hoist his false colors to lure souls to destruction."

AN American contemporary states that Charles Courtney, the well-known *United States* carman, has begun a lawsuit against the makers of the boat he used when he was beaten by George Lee at the Saratoga regatta. It was, he claims, insufficiently braced, and the cause of his defeat was not sudden sickness, nor rough water, nor sunken wires, nor a malicious handsaw, but simply that the too frail paper shell collapsed—"almost shut together," he says—under the strain of his power at racing speed.

PRESIDENT ENJOY of Harvard is the author of the following story:—A friend of his went on an excursion last summer in the White Mountains with a single bottle of claret. One of the party who was a clergyman, was so impatient to have the cork out that he seized the bottle from the waiter's hand and attempted to pull it himself. He got the bottle between his knees, and in his efforts the claret was spilled. The clergyman turned with a pathetic face to the waiter, and said:—"Charley, you are a layman; can't you say something?"

At a meeting held in Chambers Street Hall, Edinburgh, the following resolutions were adopted:—This open meeting of Edinburgh citizens, without expressing any opinion as to the contents of the *Freethinker*, condemns the prosecution of that journal as a dangerous revival of laws framed in a spirit of persecution and now out of harmony with enlightened opinion, and resolves to take all lawful means to obtain a repeal of the statutes relating to blasphemy; that, considering the severity of the sentences on Messrs. Foote, Ramsay, and Kemp, the circumstances attending their trial, and the invidious character of prosecutions for blasphemy, this meeting approves of a memorial being presented to the Home Secretary praying for a remission of the sentence.

MARITAL affection is a beautiful thing, and every fresh exhibition of its tenderness and loyalty affects us to tears. A wife—possibly an old wife—on a certain occasion fell overboard. The husband rushed frantically about the deck, literally tearing his hair out by the handful and crying in the most beseeching tones, "For Heaven's sake, save her, save her; she is my wife!" The noble sailors thought of their own sweethearts, and ran all risks, and at last brought the poor woman into the swooning husband. The look of gratitude he gave them fully repaid them for all their efforts. Then, recovering his equanimity, he thrust his hand into his wife's wet pocket, pulled out a somewhat plethoric purse, and, with infinite relief, said, "Old woman, the next time you tumble overboard just leave that purse behind, will you? You scared me a most to death."

"Gilt Blase" in the *Overland Mail* of the 23rd ulto. says:—When a man refuses to pay his debts it is always well to have a high moral reason for the refusal. Recently Mr. EDWARDS, Q.C., gave judgment in a case where 1857. 18s. was claimed on the ground that the plaintiff had laid it out in betting on various races at the defendant's instructions. The defendant had been seized with a sudden and violent respect for the law of the land, and virtuously argued that the money, being laid out for an illegal consideration, was not recoverable. Keenly touched as the judge must have been by the attachment to the statute-book displayed in this high-minded argument, he decided that as the set of betting, illegal as it was, had been completed when the claim was made, and was therefore not preventable, the ingenious legal interpretation would not stand, and the law-loving defendant must pay the money. He should have begun to reverse the Betting Acts a little earlier in the day.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*:—What has been done, or rather what has—after a very unnecessary delay—been said about the situation of affairs in the Congo territory, affords matter for rather more agreeable reflections. The claims of Portugal to that neighbourhood were unpleasantly vague, and there had got abroad a not unreasonable impression that our Government was about to allow her to institute the high duties, differential tariffs, and all the other vexatious restrictions upon commerce which she understands so well. Happily Portugal is not to be included among the nations which have found our blind side and taken steps accordingly. While admitting all her just territorial claims, we are not only taking all due precautions against slavery, but are extracting an undertaking that missionaries, shipowners, and traders shall not be imposed upon. So far, so good; but making engagements is one thing, and seeing that they are kept is another: as we have discovered more than once in international affairs of late years.

THE Madrid Journal *Tribuna* publishes an article calling attention to the want of cordiality existing in the commercial and political relations between Spain and England, and attributing this state of affairs to the feeble policy of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

X, WHO IS ABOUT TO MARRY, asks a priest for absolution of his youthful errors. When he has finished his story, X. retires perfectly absolved. An instant after he returns and says to the priest, "You have forgotten to give me a penance." "That is useless," replied the priest, "since you are about to marry."

LORD TENTERDEN had an inveterate habit of snubbing witnesses. One day he was presiding at a circuit dinner, and asked a country magistrate if he would take venison. "Thank you, my lord; I am going to take boiled chicken." "That, sir, is no answer to my question. I ask you again if you will take venison, and I will trouble you to say yes or no without further prevarication."

SUN FUK CHEUNG, with five previous convictions standing against him, the last one being a six months' term of hard labor, faced Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of entering the house of a married woman named Li Alan and stealing therefrom a box containing clothing and money to the value of \$28.50. The interview between his Worship and the old gaoi bird was a rather lengthy one and ended in the prisoner being committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

ACCOUNTS published by the Government of Canada state that there are at the present time 105,000 Indians still living within the dominion. Quebec contains 11,000, Ontario 17,000, British Columbia 35,000, and Manitoba and the Great North West 37,000. There are living on reserved land 81,533 Indians, peacefully cultivating 67,500 acres of land, and owning a stock of 14,955 horses, 5,768 cows, 1,552 oxen, 2,000 sheep, 6,813 pigs, and other animals. Last year they raised 30,000 bushels of grain and 200,000 bushels of potatoes. The model farms established by the Government for their instruction have proved so successful that a much smaller expenditure under that head will be required in future.

A CORRESPONDENT at Alexandria states that the frequent blocks on the Suez Canal have drawn fresh attention to the necessity of a second canal. Sir George Elliot, who left Alexandria in the same steamer as Sir A. Colvin and Mr. Boulton, is in favour of a new canal starting from Alexandria for Suez, combining the irrigation of the land with the navigation of ships. Sir George Elliot's plan differs from the one already before the public, inasmuch as it avoids Cairo, on account of the number of flocks and the engineering difficulty. He proposes a fresh water canal from Alexandria to Atfeh, then to cross both branches of the Nile, which is much less difficult than at Benahy, and afterwards to make a salt-water canal to the Bitter Lakes and to Suez. This is said to be no new scheme, having been approved years ago by some eminent engineers.

TSANG KAU, a stone-cutter, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of trespassing and gambling on Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's property at Quarry Bay on the 26th instant. John McIntyre, manager of the Tai Koo Sugar Works, stated that yesterday he found the defendant laying out his mat and preparing for gambling. Tsang had built a hut on the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire without permission. They had had a deal of trouble with gamblers who come there at night. People were sitting round the mat when he passed them. Defendant on seeing him snatched the gambling implements and cash and tried to run away when he was secured, and given into custody. Mr. Tsang Kan said he had gone from Shau-ki-wan to Quarry Bay to see some of his friends and did not go there to gamble. His Worship was not satisfied with defendant's yarn, and sent him into retirement for a three months' turn of hard labor under the supervision of Mr. Hayward.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. John Inglis, the well known local engineer, which occurred yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman had been in failing health for some considerable time, and by those who were in a position to know best, his recovery from a serious illness was scarcely looked for. Mr. Inglis came out to Hongkong nearly a score of years ago as superintending engineer of the Hongkong Mint, a position he retained until the establishment was closed by Sir Richard McDonnell, when he was appointed manager of the Union Dock Company. When the Union amalgamated with the Hongkong and Whampoa rival concern, Mr. Inglis commenced business on his own account at the Victoria Foundry, Praya East, where his professional abilities and general popularity obtained for his enterprise a fair amount of success, until several unfortunate contracts and the opposition of the Novelty Iron Works, under the late Captain Sands, the rival Dock Companies, and the late Mr. Kwok Achong, necessitated his withdrawal from the field. He afterwards established himself as a consulting engineer, and was rapidly forming an excellent connection and a lucrative business when he was seized with the illness which terminated in his death, at the comparatively early age of 53 years. Mr. Inglis took a great interest in his profession, and was well known as a scientific engineer of great attainments. His discoveries in metallurgy attracted considerable attention some years ago, and we understand that several of his ideas have been adopted with practical results. He was President of the Hongkong Engineers' Institute, and also a member of the Society of Arts and of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Inglis was interred in the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening, the large number of friends and professional brethren present testifying to the respect in which the deceased was held amongst his fellow-men.

MR. HO AMEI, the director of the Canton-Kowloon Telegraph Co. received a wire from the chief of the working party this morning, stating that the line is now in working order for a distance of rather over 102 miles. With a continuance of the present favorable weather the construction of the entire line will be completed within a fortnight from this date.

AMONGST the passengers leaving for home by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Dacca* this afternoon, we observe the name of Captain Robert McMurdo, local marine surveyor for the Bureau Veritas, who proceeds to England on a short holiday. Captain McMurdo is one of the oldest foreign residents in the Far East. After many years varied experiences in this quarter of the globe, he came to Hongkong in 1858, and during the long period of 25 years has only been once absent from the colony—in 1879 when he accompanied his family to Europe for a few months. Capt. McMurdo has retained his health in a wonderful manner, and is still hale and hearty. We heartily wish the worthy veteran a safe voyage and a pleasant holiday. During Captain McMurdo's absence Capt. G. C. Anderson will act as his *locum tenens* for the Bureau Veritas.

As a result of the recent outrages, we read that a feeling against employing Irishmen is manifesting itself in Liverpool, where some excitement has been caused by the fact that one employer has already discharged all the Irishmen in his service. Writing to the *Liverpool Courier*, this gentleman, who signs himself "Ishmael," says:—"I have this morning discharged all the Irish I employ, and to-day I shall pay and close every account I have open with men of that nationality, never to be reopened. I will no longer disgrace myself, while there are hundreds of starving Englishmen around me, by finding money, most likely intended partly to foster the assassin and his spawn; and I advise every employer of labour from Land's End to John o'Groats to at once follow my example. The day of mawkish sentimentality has passed, and we must treat assassination, rapine, and murder as stern facts, and no longer cry aloud the wretched cry of peace when the villainous assassin is at our doors." Another correspondent of the same paper, writing under the signature of "Briton," asks:—"How many affiliated assassins and destroyers of property are at present earning a livelihood in this country, having the privileges and freedom of Englishmen, yet who are at the same time plotting for the destruction of English life and property? I think, and so do thousands of my countrymen, that it will quickly become a question, forced upon us by dire necessity, whether it is for the interest of English capitalists and employers to retain the services of Irishmen, unless they have most ample and satisfactory evidence that they are not in the most remote sense sympathisers with or abettors of the Irish Land League." A third correspondent, "a reluctant convert to the anti-Irish feeling," suggests that "if 'Ishmael' will start a fund to advertise widely, urging Englishmen to refuse to work where Irish are employed—Orangemen excepted—he will be supported with contributions." Other letters written in a similar strain are published; but they have also drawn forth protests against exciting ill-feeling against the Irish; and one correspondent asks what would be the result to English trade of the adoption of the policy recommended, and further inquires whether the Irish soldiers, marines, and volunteers are to be dismissed also.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, 26th April, 1883.

The festivities attending the arrival of our new ruler, Captain da Rosa, have almost exclusively occupied our attention during these past few days. The general opinion of the local press appears to be favourable towards His Excellency; but of course nothing can be said or surmised until we are in a position to judge from his policy and public acts as Governor, whether he is likely to confirm the expectations of his admirers and the public of Macao.

Omniuous rumours have been floating round for some days referring to alleged frauds in our Treasury Department. It is said that a sum of \$10,000 is missing, and an amount of \$2000 in the treasury, on being subjected to examination, was found to be the reverse of satisfactory, nearly the whole of the dollars being spurious ones. It is to be hoped that these reports have no foundation; however, a committee has been appointed to syndicate the accounts of the Treasury, and no doubt their report will clear up the matter.

Both the *Macao* and *Independence* of this week condemn in strong terms the policy of the Lisbon Government in so heartlessly and voraciously absorbing our surplus revenues, and it appears to be the general opinion here that the determined character of our remonstrances against this great injustice, will have some effect on the present Ministry.

The *Correio* of Sunday last forcibly attacks the policy of ex-Governor Graça, and censures that functionary in no measured terms. There can be no question that the selfish measures of this officer—the very worst governor Macao has ever known—deserves to be mercilessly exposed. As your readers are aware it has been already reported in *Macao* for some weeks past that our Colonial Secretary, Dr. J. H. Costa Real, had been superseded. It is now said that he will be transferred to another appointment; however, I am not in possession of full particulars. It seems a great pity that an officer who has done such good service in this colony, and is so thoroughly acquainted with the people, and its requirements should have to make way for an entire stranger who knows nothing whatever about Macao—and all owing to petty squabbles amongst local officials. Dr. Costa Real is very popular here, and will be greatly missed when he leaves.

I have been looking at the new dredger once or twice, and will let you know what I think about its usefulness when I next write.

MANILA.

(Translated from *El Comercio*.)

The Royal Family of Portugal have arranged to visit the King of Spain during the month of May. This is to return the visit paid by Alfonso XII to Portugal last year. During the absence of King Luis and Maria Pia, Dom Augusto, the king's brother, will act as Regent of the kingdom. The Court of Spain will as customary, accord its royal guests a magnificent reception.

A grand dinner was given in honor of the Russian Admiral Kopitoff at Government House on the 16th inst., when, owing to its being reception day, there was a large attendance of the Manila elite.

The Spanish Admiral left here on the 16th inst. in the cruiser *Gravina* to pay his usual annual visit of inspection to the different naval stations in the Archipelago.

The Army has offered the sum of \$400 as a prize for one of the races at the meeting arranged to take place shortly in honor of Capt. General Jovellar.

The Spanish Consul at Macao has sent \$424 by the Spanish cruiser *Velasco*, this being the sum subscribed in that city in aid of the victims of the cyclones of last year. *El Comercio* speaks in very high terms of the Portuguese Colony of Macao.

HOW THE BANK OF ENGLAND WAS HUMBED.

Once, many years ago, a bill of exchange for a large amount was drawn by Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfurt, on Nathan Rothschild, of London. When the gentleman who held it arrived in London, Nathan was away, and he took the bill of paper to the Bank of England and asked them to discount it.

The managers were very stiff. With haughty assurance they informed the holder that they discounted only their own bills; they wanted nothing to do with the bills of private persons. They did not stop to reflect with whom they had to deal. Those shrewd old fellows in charge of the bank should have known and remembered that that bit of paper bore the signature of a man more powerful than they—more powerful, because independent of a thousand and one hampers that rested upon them. "Umph," exclaimed Nathan Rothschild, when the answer of the Bank was repeated to him. "private person! I will give these important gentlemen to know what sort of private persons they have to deal."

And then Nathan Rothschild went to work. He had an object in view—to humble the Bank of England—and he meant to do it. He sent agents upon the Continent, and through the United Kingdom, and three weeks were spent in gathering up notes of the smaller denominations of the Bank's own issue.

One morning, bright and early, Nathan Rothschild presented himself at the Bank, and drew forth from his pocket-book a five-pound note, which he desired to have cashed. Five sovereigns were counted out to him, the officers looking with astonishment upon seeing Baron Rothschild troubling himself personally about so trivial a matter. The baron examined the coins one by one, and having satisfied himself of their honesty in quality and weight, he slipped them into a canvas bag, and then drew out and presented another five-pound note. The same operation was gone through again, save that the baron took the trouble to take a small pair of scales from his pocket and weigh one of the pieces, for the law gave him that right. Two—three—ten—twenty—a hundred—five hundred five-pound notes were presented and cashed. When one pocket-book was emptied, another was brought forth, and when a canvas bag had been filled with gold, it was passed to a servant who was in waiting. And so he went on until the hour arrived for closing the Bank; at the same time, he had nine of the employees of his house engaged in the same work. So it resulted that ten men of the house of Rothschild had kept every teller of the Bank busy seven hours, and exchanged somewhere about £22,000. Not another customer had been able to get his wants attended to. The English oddity, "Let a man do anything original and they will generally applaud," So the people of the Bank contrived to smile at the eccentricity of Baron Rothschild, and when the time came for closing the Bank, they were not a tenth part so much annoyed as were the customers from abroad whose business had not been attended to. The bank officials smiled that evening but—

On the following morning when the bank opened, Nathan Rothschild appeared again, accompanied by his nine faithful helpers, this time bringing with him, as far as the street entrance, four heavy two-horse drays, for the purpose of carrying away the gold, for to-day the Baron had bills of a large amount. All the officers of the Bank smiled no more, and a trembling seized them, when the banker monarch said, with stern simplicity and directness:—"All these gentlemen refused to take my bills. Be it so, I am resolved that I will not keep one of them. It is the House of Rothschild against the Bank of England. The House of England, I repeat, has lost its gold. Within a week, the House of Rothschild could be demanding gold which it did not possess. The gentlemen at the heads of affairs saw very plainly that in a determined (sic) the Bank must go to the wall. There was but one way out of the scrape, and they took it. Notice was at once publicly given that thenceforth the Bank of England would cash the bills of Rothschild the same as its own."

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamer *Moray*, with the mail, will leave Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

STAMERS EXPECTED.

The Shire Line steamer *Brigantine* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

The E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Bowen* left Port Darwin for this port on the 19th instant, and is due here on or about the 30th.

The steamer *Valley* left Sydney for this port on the 14th instant, and is due here on or about the 24th.

The steamer *Columbia* left Sydney for this port on the 14th instant, and is due here on or about the 24th.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 24th March, 1883.
French ministers as a rule are timid, hence the resolution, vigor, and foresight of the cabinet to crush the manifestations of the Anarchists, merit the highest praise. The determination to employ the "preparations" if order had been threatened, has had its due effect. Not that the Anarchists *per se* were feared, but gatherings in the street of the idle and the curious, might, if tolerated, have provoked a collision. Having maintained order in the streets, the more difficult task remains, that of securing order in ideas, and which is not less essential, confidence has to be re-established, and the work of pacification taken in hand. Sterile agitations in parliament must be discontinued. The country wants repose, facilities for work, laws to promote social well-being, and not revisions of constitutions.

The outrage at London certainly fortified the government here to deal with the Anarchists. Opinion is unanimous, that since all states are a prey to a common danger, they ought to coalesce and form a moral Zollverein to extirpate the creatures of destruction the moment they proceed from oratory and writing, to acts. The expounding of chimeras in the résumés, only cover their professors with ridicule and have no effect on opinion. But when the speakers of both sexes proceed to march and gut-baker's shops and block the streets, their arrest is necessary simply as nuisances. The police have secured some of the leading adepts, who are more in need of keepers than of gaolers. Louise Michel who daily boasted her readiness to rush in where angels would fear to tread, has had to hide. The police can have the old gal when they please, but compelling her to abscond serves their ends better, as covering her with ridicule. An eye is kept on her for "madness in great ones should not be watched."

There is more of confusion, more of things being at sixes and sevens in France, than of the situation being fundamentally out of joint. Special organs and compromised partisans naturally see matters through the glass darkly. But public opinion in all the legislative and local elections which continually take place, reveals no abandonment of the existing régime despite blunders and intolerance committed by its administrators. 'Tis true there is nothing that the naked eye can discern to replace the Republic, save words, words, words. And the majority rally to the present form of government not on account of its name, but from the experienced conviction that each citizen with his bulletin of votes has a weapon more potent than a rifle, and which keeps sovereign power in the people's own hands. Thus there is a kind of mutual protection society against being dragged into foreign wars. This end achieved, home questions are viewed somewhat as leather and prunella.

Now it is just the coming to the front of these home questions that disturb the Paddy-go-easy millions in France. We have the question of taxation, in a budget that has drifted into disorganization, and of labor in the general sense of production, in the most unsettled of conditions. The annual budgetary expenditure of France is double that of England. Up to the present it has been balanced not by normal receipts, but by expedients. The nation has been living on borrowed money, robbing Peter to pay Paul. Leon Say let the cat out of the bag, and his sublime warning happily has told. The truth is France has been voting millions upon millions for schemes of public works of mixed utility; for scholastic institutions whose want no one questions, but whose immediate realization commands prudence; for new officials whose services few can discover to be necessary, and that each fresh ministry in order to provide for its troops of hangers on has to pension off the nominees of predecessors. To those categories must be added the ugly rush of deputies to obtain subsidies for local schemes in the interests of their re-election. It is no wonder then that France at last begins to feel she is no longer rich enough to pay for her glories, and that the frugality and thrift of her hard working, sober inhabitants has a limit.

One milliard and a half of francs, sixty millions sterling, must be added by a loan, to the national debt to balance the budget. Since 1869 the annual expenditure of France has increased 80 per cent—the war of 1870 cost 12 milliards; since 1875, the expenditure has increased by half a milliard. The future of France depends on her trade. At present a restriction rather than a stagnation of business exists. There is no actual commercial crisis among the working classes, since deposits at the Savings Banks have increased, and withdrawals diminished. The money market is stiff, not that money is less abundant, but that the wants for money are more imperious, and capital is timid, frightened by political spectres of all colors.

The export returns of France are comparatively bad, and tend to decrease. France has the air to be dropping out of commercial calculations. Connected with the future of the East, England, Russia, Austria, are on all lips; never France. At Constantinople, where there is such a consumption of French fancy goods, Vienna cuts out Paris in artificial flowers. Germany fabricates with perfected machinery, products destined for the masses. Elsewhere rivals the products of Lyons. Hamburg firms have generally two partners, one who resides in Australia, Japan &c., to sell what the other purchases at home. Paris instead of seeking buyers abroad, waits till they come here—to the capital of the world according to poets and sentimentalists. Strangers are happy to come here for pleasure and taste.

But taste is ephemeral; not many centuries ago fashions came from Italy and Spain, and France cannot build up an eternal monopoly. Germany and England are treading on her heels. Schools of design and technique are springing up; Dresden has a college, for both sexes, of 374 students devoted to the fashions, and it is to the Committee of Ladies' Dresses at London that the reigning colors, olives and rus-

sets, are due. France is not asked to make good, things bad, but interest exacts, she must produce cheaper, not for the educated who are but sunshine clients and limited, but for the millions that form the back bone of trade. So far this necessary, that French manufacturers have sent out representatives to sell their wares in foreign countries, and had to finish by selling English goods.

Raw materials are too heavily taxed in France; labor is too dear, so that Monsieur is in many cases beaten out of his own market by the foreigner. In the building trade of Paris, now undergoing a check, contractors have been forced to import ready-made window and door-wood-work from Norway, and iron requisites from Germany. Strikes run up wages, and workmen left the provinces, to the injury of agriculture, for the 25 per cent higher wages of the Capital. This explains why the artisans of Paris have doubled in number since 1876, and what a dangerous element that now is, when house building is restricted. This restriction is due to the rush to invest capital in Mansions: Money could be borrowed at 4 and 4½ per cent, and so invested yielded 6 per cent. But now there are more new houses than tenants, for the rents are too high, owing to the luxurious character of the construction; a fall of from 50 to 75 per cent in rents is inevitable.

Palm Sunday was marked by very crowded attendances at the churches, and this is the more gratifying, as it was the occasion of the first taste of spring weather. The severities of Holy Week are apparent. Fasting is more extensively observed, and the Free Thinkers offend less by ostentatiously parading their bills of fare. Easter has come upon us so early as to resemble a surprise; it will be necessary to go back to 1742 to find a more equal in date, and that then the "oldest inhabitant" to remember. However, "Old Parr" died aged 141 years, bequeathing only his pills.

The Ham Fair has opened: on the present occasion it is remarkable for the small number of foreign Israelites to judge by the few Hebrew letters on the signboards. Is this the result of the German Anti-Semitic agitation? The marvels of the Gingerbread Fair also are offered: the notoriety honored are, the present war minister, Louise Michel and Sarah Bernhardt. Like case like rule, Prince de Belding declined to recognise his illegitimate son; the latter set fire to his papa's rooms, to create a scandal and so became famous. Charles Richard, aged 24, remembered he too was illegitimate, and that a Comte de Marniel was his putative father; he demanded 20,000 fr. from him, or he would be shot; the jury saw no poetry in the bill of rights presented by Richard, who was sent to prison.

The Avenue de Champs Elysees has been so cut up by the late frosts, that it has become a veritable corduroy road. A drive along it is considered to be equal to a dirty night in the Channel. The French authorities are now studying the repeating rifle as adopted by Germany. The only drawback is the difficulty of keeping up a supply of ammunition on the battle field. The uniform of the infantry will undergo the changes of a darker shade in color, and greater freedom for movement.

The student socialists kept the anniversary of the commune; in point of oratory they are very inferior to some ordinary workmen. One speaker boasted "The ideal and sentimental," and another "the Equinox," because the Convention was born in September and the Commune in March. The waltzers were addressed, "Citizen garçon."

In New Caledonia, the lady Canaques employ their back hair pins as forks.

Mr. Parnell has presented Rochefort with a cameo scarf pin, representing Erin in tears.

Between two communists: "When there will be no more craps merino to make black flags, we will use our shirts."

SOME VICISSITUDES OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, in his recently published Life of Lord Lawrence, has the following interesting particulars concerning the world-renowned Koh-i-Noor diamond:—The origin of this peerless jewel is lost in the mists of legendary antiquity. It had fallen into the hands of the early Turkish invaders of India, and from them it had passed to the Moguls. "My son Humayoun," says the illustrious Baber, one of the most lovable of all Eastern monarchs, "has won a jewel from the Raja which is valued at half the daily expenses of the whole world." A century or two later the Persian conqueror, Nadir Shah, seeing it glitter in the turban of Baber's conquered descendant, exclaimed with rough and somewhat costly humour, "We will be friends; let us change our turbans in pledge of friendship." And the exchange of course took place. The Afghan conqueror, Ahmed Shah, wrested it, in his turn, from the feeble hand of Nadir Shah's successors, and so it came into the possession of Shah Sojia, who was, by turns, the pensioner and the puppet of the English, and the misdeeds of the first disastrous Afghan war. Half-prisoner and half-guest of Runjeet Sing, he had, of course, been relieved by the one-eyed, money-loving Sikh of the responsibility of keeping so valuable a treasure. Runjeet, listening to his death-bed, to the suggestions of a wily Brahmin, had been half disposed, like other death-bed penitents, to make his peace with the other world by sending the beautiful jewel to adorn the idol of Juggernaut. But fate reserved it for the custody of the Punjab Board, and for the ultimate possession of the English Crown. At one of the early meetings of the Board the jewel was formally made over to the care of John Lawrence. Perhaps the other members of the Board thought him the most practical and business-like, as no doubt in most matters he was of the three; and he deemed that his splendid physique, and the graced and knotted stick which, fit emblem of himself, he always carried with him—and which the Sikhs, thinking it to be a kind of divine rod or familiar spirit, cherished by its owner's name, "Jan Larus"—would be the best practical security for its safe keeping. But in this instance they misjudged their man. How could a man so careless of the conventionalities of life, a man who never wore a jewel on his person till the orders and clasps which he had won compelled him to do so, and even then used to put them so remorselessly in the wrong place that the Court consumer exclaimed "in despair that he would lose reputation by him in spite of all his pains—how, I ask, was it likely that such a man would realise the inestimable value of the jewel entrusted to him? And, again, what was the custody of a Court jewel compared with that of the happiness of the millions for which he was also responsible? Anyhow, half unconsciously he thrust it, wrapped up in numerous folds of cloth, into his waistcoat pocket, the whole being contained in an insignificant little box, which could be thus easily put away. He went to work as hard as usual, and thought no more of his precious treasure. He changed his clothes for dinner, and threw his waistcoat aside, still forgetting all about the box contained in it! About six weeks after a message came from Lord Dalhousie, saying that the Queen had ordered the jewel to be at once transmitted to her. The subject was mentioned by Sir Henry at the board, when John said quietly, "Send for it at once." "Why, you've got it?" said Sir Henry. "In a moment the fact of this carelessness flashed across him. He was horror-

stricken, and, as he used to describe his feelings afterwards, when telling the story, he said to himself, "Well, this is the worst trouble I have ever yet got into." But such was his command over his countenance that he gave no external sign of trepidation. "Oh, yes, of course—I forgot about it," he said; and went on with the business of the meeting as if nothing had happened. He soon, however, found an opportunity of slipping away to his private room, and, with his heart in his mouth, sent for his old bearer and said to him—"Have you got a small box which was in my waistcoat-pocket some time ago?" "Yes, Sahib," the man replied; "Dibbia (the native word for it) I found it and put it in one of your boxes." "Bring it here," said the Sahib. Upon this the old native went to a broken-down box, and produced the little one from it. "Open it," said John Lawrence, "and see what is inside." He watched the man anxiously enough as he folded the small rags were taken off, and great was his relief when the precious gem appeared. The bearer seemed perfectly unconscious of the treasure which he had had in his keeping. "There is nothing here, Sahib," he said, "but a bit of glass!" The Koh-i-Noor was then quickly presented to the Board; that it might be forwarded to the Queen, and when John Lawrence told them his story great was the amusement it caused. The jewel passed, I am told, on good authority, through one or two other striking vicissitudes before it was safely lodged in the English crown; but never, I feel sure—whether flashing in the diadem of Turk or Mogul, or in the uplifted sword of Persian or Afghan or Sikh conqueror—did it pass through so strange a crisis, or run a greater risk of being lost for ever, than when it lay forgotten in the waistcoat-pocket of John Lawrence, or in the broken-down tin box of his aged bearer.—*Overland Mail.*

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, D'Aguiar Street, THIS EVENING, at EIGHT O'CLOCK. ALL ENGINEERS in the Harbour are invited to attend.
J. K. RENBECK,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [36]

WANTED.

BOARD (DINING AND DINNERS) FOR THREE GENTLEMEN in a Family.
Address "BOARD,"
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1883. [39]

Intimations.

C. L. THEVENIN.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES. A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY. Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality. BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES, FRESH BUTTER AND CHEESE by Every French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS,
BEACONFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [43]

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.
HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [66]

GUEDES & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUIAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH, ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE.
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperials, Caballeros, Vегуeros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [57]

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.
NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882 IN PAMPHLET FORM.
REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
As only a limited number has been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, No. 7, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1883.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & CO., PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRERS.
Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Fluting Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1884.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing, supplied on most reasonable terms.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH.
No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1883.

Intimations.
"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
JUST RECEIVED.
FANCY Decorated Bohemian Glass-Ware Watch Stands, Toilet and Perfumery Stands of Parisian Manufacture, in great variety and elegant designs.
Fancy China-ware Card Trays, Pin Cushions and Powder Cases. Plush and Velvet Work Boxes and Perfumery Stands with superior Cutlery and Cut-glass Scent Bottles.
New and Fancy lot of Walking Sticks. Pinnaud's Perfumery, Soaps, Sachets, &c.
Fancy Clocks Embedded in Porcelain-ware Plates, latest Novelty of Paris, executed in handsome and elegant designs.
New Patent Double-action Corkscrews. Ladies' Silk Fringing Machines.
Briar-root and Cherry-wood Pipes with receptacles for receiving and preventing the juice from running into the mouth.
Real Meerschaum and Amber Cigarette Holders. Nickel and Leather Dog Leads and Collars. Fox-tail Dusters.
ALSO THE FOLLOWING, OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE:—
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
LONE FISHERMAN CIGARETTES.
FRUITS & FLOWERS CIGARETTES.
S. MEYERS, MANAGER.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [28]

Intimations.
LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and CREST.
The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [26]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FISH CROWN.
ARNHOLD, HARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [45]

Intimations.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE CHEAP.
FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS COKE IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
COAL TAK IN BARRELS.
CHOY CHEW, 230, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINIS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1882. [8]

NOTICE.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.
A. M. ROBIN (LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA).
TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.
N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [234]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Tea at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.
This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. COOK, Proprietor.
[475]

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1882. [6]

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall).
Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Consumers are invited to try those carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE-DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [447]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [459]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & CO., PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRERS.
Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Fluting Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1884.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing, supplied on most reasonable terms.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH.
No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1883.

Intimations.
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.
The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—
THE BASEMENT.
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.
—A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.
Managers' and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c.
FIRST FLOOR.
A Public Dining Room, capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.
ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.
TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.
All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.
The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.
Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1883, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed:
1.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED, be increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000 by the issue of 1,000 new shares of \$100 each to be issued at par.
2.—That each of the said new shares be paid for by the following Cash, that is to say, The sum of \$50 shall be paid in respect of each of the said new shares on the 30th September, 1883, and the balance payable in respect of each of the said new shares shall be paid at such times thereafter, and in such sums any one of which shall not exceed \$25, as the Board of Directors of the Company shall think fit.
3.—That the said new shares be offered in the first instance in such manner, and at such times as the Board shall think expedient to the persons who shall, on the 30th day of June, 1883, be the registered Holders of the old or present shares, in the proportion of one new share for every two of the said old or present shares, and accepted, or not, within the time limited for that purpose by the Board, and that any new share, or shares, which shall have been offered in manner aforesaid and not accepted within the time limited for that purpose by the Board, shall be disposed of, and allotted, by the Board at such times to such persons, at such prices, upon such terms, and to the amount of dividend to be paid thereon, or otherwise, and generally in such manner and way in every respect as the Board shall in its discretion direct in the interests of the Company.
4.—That subject and without prejudice to any direction of the Board to the contrary made in pursuance of the immediately preceding resolution, holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be entitled, as from the date of the acceptance thereof within the meaning of Regulation No. 10 of the Articles of Association of the Company, to participate in the dividend for the year 1883 to the extent hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:
(a) They shall not be entitled to receive any part of the dividend distributable in respect of the nine Calendar months ending on the 30th September 1883.
(b) When and so soon as the dividend for the Three Calendar months ending on the 31st December 1883, shall have been ascertained and become payable in pursuance of the said Articles of Association, it shall be distributed amongst the holders for the time being of the said old or present shares and the holders for the time being of the said new shares in proportion to the number of shares respectively held by them, and the amount of such dividend to be received by the holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be (unless the said new shares respectively shall be fully paid up estimated, not upon the current market price of the said new shares respectively, but upon the amount which shall, at the time that such dividend shall become payable, have been paid by way of call by the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively.
5.—That the dividend for the year 1884, and every subsequent year shall be distributed amongst the holders for the time being of the said old or present shares and the holders for the time being of the said new shares in proportion to the number of shares respectively held by them, and the amount of such last mentioned dividends to be received by the holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be (unless the said new shares respectively shall be fully paid up estimated, not upon the price of the said new shares respectively, but upon the amount which shall, at the time that such last mentioned dividend shall become payable, have been paid by way of call by the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively, for the time being of the said new shares respectively, in regulations Nos. 11, 12 and 30 of the said Articles of Association shall cease to be payable and that the said regulations shall be read as though no mention were therein made of the payment of any fees.
6.—That regulation No. 33, providing for the payment of a fee of half a dollar in respect of every transfer or transmission of Shares in the Company shall be expunged from the said Articles of Association.
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [293]

NOTICE.
BREVET LIEUT. COL. H. S. PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS.
Being a Review of the Descriptive Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.
Business in the Share Market is still very slack, sales being low and unimportant. Various changes have to be made in the quotation list, most of the stocks being weaker. Sales of Banks have been put through at 187 per cent. premium, *cum* new issue, but the transactions were only of a trifling character. "China Traders" are weaker at \$2600 per share. Hongkong Fire is offering at \$1325, and China Fires have also receded to \$360 per share without inducing buyers to invest. Hotels have been negotiated at \$185 per share, sellers ruling the market at the above figure. At the reduced rate of \$178 per share, China Sugars have been done, and more are wanted at the price. Luzons have dropped another \$5 per share, but this reduction has failed to bring buyers to the front. Nothing else requires special mention.

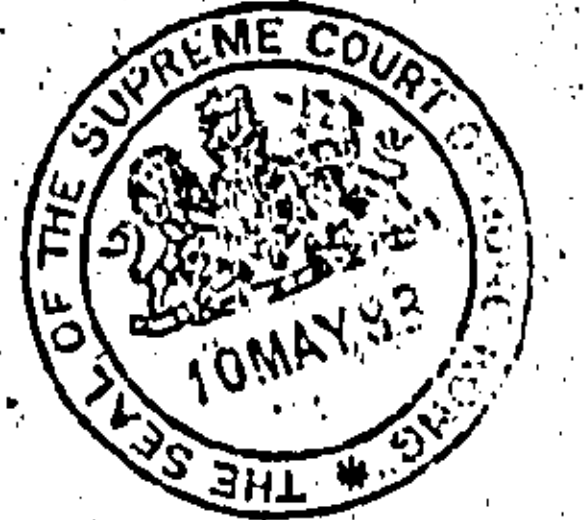
SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue 154 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 152 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$675 per share, sales and buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,600 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,800 per share, sales.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$145 per share, sales.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1025 per share, sales.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$205 per share, sales.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,325 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$410 per share, premium, sales.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122 1/2 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sales and buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—55 per cent. prem.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$178 per share, sales and buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtless)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$178 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem. sales.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 48
Bank Bills, on demand 48
Credits, at 4 months sight 48
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 73

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Tals 04.)
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$555
(Allowance, Tals 24.)
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$578
NEW PATNA (second).....per chest, \$570
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest.....\$571
NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$580
NEW BENGAL.....per chest, \$565
OLD BENGAL.....per chest, \$555
NEW PERSIAN.....per chest, \$585
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$460
(Allowance, Tals.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).
YESTERDAY.
Thermometer—5 P.M. 80.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. 79.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. 79.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. 78.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. 78.00
Thermometer—12 M. 77.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. 77.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. 76.50
Thermometer—9 A.M. 76.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. 75.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. 75.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. 74.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. 74.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. 73.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. 73.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. 72.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. 72.00
Thermometer—12 M. 71.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. 71.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. 70.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. 70.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. 69.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. 69.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. 68.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. 68.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. 67.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. 67.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. 66.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. 66.00
Thermometer—12 M. 65.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. 65.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. 64.50
Thermometer—9 A.M. 64.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. 63.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. 63.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. 62.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. 62.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. 61.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. 61.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. 60.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. 60.00
Thermometer—12 M. 59.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. 59.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. 58.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. 58.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. 57.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. 57.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. 56.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. 56.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. 55.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. 55.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. 54.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. 54.00
Thermometer—12 M. 53.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. 53.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. 52.50
Thermometer—9 A.M. 52.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. 51.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. 51.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. 50.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. 50.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. 49.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. 49.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. 48.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. 48.00
Thermometer—12 M. 47.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. 47.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. 46.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. 46.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. 45.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. 45.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. 44.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. 44.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. 43.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. 43.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. 42.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. 42.00
Thermometer—12 M. 41.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. 41.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. 40.50
Thermometer—9 A.M. 40.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. 39.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. 39.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. 38.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. 38.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. 37.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. 37.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. 36.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. 36.00
Thermometer—12 M. 35.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. 35.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. 34.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. 34.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. 33.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. 33.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. 32.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. 32.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. 31.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. 31.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. 30.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. 30.00
Thermometer—12 M. 29.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. 29.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. 28.50
Thermometer—9 A.M. 28.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. 27.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. 27.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. 26.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. 26.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. 25.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. 25.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. 24.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. 24.00
Thermometer—12 M. 23.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. 23.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. 22.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. 22.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. 21.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. 21.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. 20.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. 20.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. 19.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. 19.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. 18.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. 18.00
Thermometer—12 M. 17.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. 17.00
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Thermometer—9 A.M. 16.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. 15.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. 15.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. 14.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. 14.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. 13.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. 13.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. 12.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. 12.00
Thermometer—12 M. 11.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. 11.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. 10.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. 10.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. 9.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. 9.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. 8.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. 8.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. 7.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. 7.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. 6.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. 6.00
Thermometer—12 M. 5.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. 5.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. 4.50
Thermometer—9 A.M. 4.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. 3.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. 3.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. 2.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. 2.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. 1.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. 1.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. 0.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. 0.00
Thermometer—12 M. -0.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. -1.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. -1.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -2.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -2.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -3.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -3.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -4.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -4.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -5.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -5.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -6.00
Thermometer—12 M. -6.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -7.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -7.50
Thermometer—9 A.M. -8.00
Thermometer—8 A.M. -8.50
Thermometer—7 A.M. -9.00
Thermometer—6 A.M. -9.50
Thermometer—5 A.M. -10.00
Thermometer—4 A.M. -10.50
Thermometer—3 A.M. -11.00
Thermometer—2 A.M. -11.50
Thermometer—1 A.M. -12.00
Thermometer—12 M. -12.50
Thermometer—11 P.M. -13.00
Thermometer—10 P.M. -13.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -14.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -14.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -15.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -15.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -16.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -16.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -17.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -17.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -18.00
Thermometer—12 M. -18.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -19.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -19.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -20.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -20.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -21.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -21.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -22.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -22.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -23.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -23.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -24.00
Thermometer—12 M. -24.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -25.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -25.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -26.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -26.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -27.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -27.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -28.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -28.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -29.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -29.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -30.00
Thermometer—12 M. -30.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -31.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -31.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -32.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -32.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -33.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -33.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -34.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -34.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -35.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -35.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -36.00
Thermometer—12 M. -36.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -37.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -37.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -38.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -38.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -39.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -39.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -40.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -40.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -41.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -41.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -42.00
Thermometer—12 M. -42.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -43.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -43.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -44.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -44.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -45.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -45.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -46.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -46.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -47.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -47.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -48.00
Thermometer—12 M. -48.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -49.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -49.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -50.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -50.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -51.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -51.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -52.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -52.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -53.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -53.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -54.00
Thermometer—12 M. -54.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -55.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -55.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -56.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -56.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -57.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -57.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -58.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -58.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -59.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -59.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -60.00
Thermometer—12 M. -60.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -61.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -61.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -62.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -62.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -63.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -63.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -64.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -64.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -65.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -65.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -66.00
Thermometer—12 M. -66.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -67.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -67.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -68.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -68.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -69.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -69.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -70.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -70.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -71.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -71.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -72.00
Thermometer—12 M. -72.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -73.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -73.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -74.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -74.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -75.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -75.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -76.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -76.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -77.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -77.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -78.00
Thermometer—12 M. -78.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -79.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -79.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -80.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -80.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -81.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -81.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -82.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -82.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -83.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -83.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -84.00
Thermometer—12 M. -84.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -85.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -85.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -86.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -86.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -87.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -87.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -88.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -88.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -89.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -89.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -90.00
Thermometer—12 M. -90.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -91.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -91.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -92.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -92.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -93.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -93.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -94.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -94.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -95.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -95.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -96.00
Thermometer—12 M. -96.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -97.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -97.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -98.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -98.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -99.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -99.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -100.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -100.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -101.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -101.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -102.00
Thermometer—12 M. -102.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -103.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -103.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -104.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -104.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -105.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -105.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -106.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -106.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -107.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -107.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -108.00
Thermometer—12 M. -108.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -109.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -109.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -110.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -110.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -111.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -111.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -112.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -112.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -113.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -113.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -114.00
Thermometer—12 M. -114.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -115.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -115.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -116.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -116.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -117.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -117.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -118.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -118.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -119.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -119.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -120.00
Thermometer—12 M. -120.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -121.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -121.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -122.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -122.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -123.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -123.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -124.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -124.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -125.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -125.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -126.00
Thermometer—12 M. -126.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -127.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -127.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -128.00
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Thermometer—4 P.M. -130.50
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Thermometer—12 M. -144.50
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Thermometer—4 P.M. -172.50
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Thermometer—5 P.M. -178.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -178.50
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Thermometer—2 P.M. -179.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -180.00
Thermometer—12 M. -180.50
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Thermometer—9 P.M. -182.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -182.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -183.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -183.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -184.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -184.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -185.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -185.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -186.00
Thermometer—12 M. -186.50
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Thermometer—10 A.M. -187.50
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Thermometer—8 P.M. -188.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -189.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -189.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -190.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -190.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -191.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -191.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -192.00
Thermometer—12 M. -192.50
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Thermometer—10 A.M. -193.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -194.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -194.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -195.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -195.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -196.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -196.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -197.00
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Thermometer—1 P.M. -198.00
Thermometer—12 M. -198.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -199.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -199.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -200.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -200.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -201.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -201.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -202.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -202.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -203.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -203.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -204.00
Thermometer—12 M. -204.50
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Thermometer—7 P.M. -207.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -207.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -208.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -208.50
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Thermometer—1 P.M. -210.00
Thermometer—12 M. -210.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -211.00
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Thermometer—9 P.M. -212.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -212.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -213.00
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Thermometer—5 P.M. -214.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -214.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -215.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -215.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -216.00
Thermometer—12 M. -216.50
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Thermometer—10 A.M. -217.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -218.00
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Thermometer—7 P.M. -219.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -219.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -220.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -220.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -221.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -221.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -222.00
Thermometer—12 M. -222.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -223.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -223.50
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Thermometer—8 P.M. -224.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -225.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -225.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -226.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -226.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -227.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -227.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -228.00
Thermometer—12 M. -228.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -229.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -229.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -230.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -230.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -231.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -231.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -232.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -232.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -233.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -233.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -234.00
Thermometer—12 M. -234.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -235.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -235.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -236.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -236.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -237.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -237.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -238.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -238.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -239.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -239.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -240.00
Thermometer—12 M. -240.50
Thermometer—11 A.M. -241.00
Thermometer—10 A.M. -241.50
Thermometer—9 P.M. -242.00
Thermometer—8 P.M. -242.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -243.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -243.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -244.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -244.50
Thermometer—3 P.M. -245.00
Thermometer—2 P.M. -245.50
Thermometer—1 P.M. -246.00
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Thermometer—8 P.M. -248.50
Thermometer—7 P.M. -249.00
Thermometer—6 P.M. -249.50
Thermometer—5 P.M. -250.00
Thermometer—4 P.M. -250.50
Therm

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 388.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

HOME CURED SUFFOLK BACON.

WE have been Appointed Sole Agents for the Sale in China, Japan, and Manila, of EDWARD BEATT'S well-known HOME CURED SUFFOLK BACON, HAMS, and BATH CHAPS, and have arranged to receive regular monthly Supplies.

A Shipment has arrived per Steamship *Glenfruin*, and to prevent disappointment, as the Supply is limited, we shall be glad to receive Orders as soon as possible, or to open a List of Customers who may desire to be regularly supplied.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., CHU YAT LAU, Esq., LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00.

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95.

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. FINCKVOSS, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the Underwriting BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH.

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo, Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE.

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [321]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW,

the 28th day of April, 1883, at No. 131, Queen's Road East, (opposite the French Convent), at NOON, THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY, consisting of DINING, DRAWING, and BED ROOM SUITES.

Also, One HARMONIUM by BOOSEY 5 Octaves.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [316]

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from R. G. ALFORD, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence No. 5, West Terrace, on

MONDAY,

the 30th instant, at 2.30 P.M. HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—EBONIZED DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, COUCHES and TABLES; CARPETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, IRON BEDSTEDS and MATTRESSES, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING TABLES, &c., &c.

Also, A COTTAGE PIANO by LUNAN of LUBECK.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture on view, on the morning of the day of Sale.

TERMS.—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [303]

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH and CANTON MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from EDMUND SHARP, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Robinson Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 4th May, at ONE O'CLOCK P.M., THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—DRAWING ROOM: HANDSOME CARVED BOMBAY BLACKWOOD TABLE, MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CRETONNE COVERED COUCHES and CHAIRS, OLEOGRAPH, GASALIER, MIRRORS, &c.

DINING ROOM: CARVED SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, MAHOGANY MOROCCO COVERED CHAIRS, PLATED GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, FENDER and FIRE IRONS, CARPETS, STATUETTES, &c.

BED ROOMS: TEAK and MAHOGANY WARDROBES, MAHOGANY BEDSTEDS, MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLES and WASHSTANDS, SECRETAIRE, BATH TUBS, &c.

Also, An ALCOCK'S PATENT COMBINED MAHOGANY DINING and BILLIARD TABLE complete with CUES and BALLS.

A HANDSOME INDIAN CARPET.

Choice Collection of PLANTS in POTS. &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view, the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS.—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1883. [329]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL

SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 1,073, dated 18th June, 1880, for THREE SHARES in the above Company, standing in the name of REUBEN SOLOMON has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 5th May next, a Duplicate thereof will be issued to REUBEN SOLOMON, and no transaction taking place under the said ORIGINAL SCRIP CERTIFICATE, No. 1,073, will be recognized by the Company.

By Order, D. McLaurin, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [278]

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, D'Agular Street, TO-MORROW EVENING, at EIGHT O'CLOCK.

All ENGINEERS in the Harbour are invited to attend.

J. K. REBECK, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [326]

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT of HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to let for a term not exceeding FIVE YEARS (after completion) SIX HANDSOME SHOPS on the Basement of the Hotel Building.

For further particulars, apply to LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1883. [296]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

SONGS.

Some Day.....M. Wellings.
The Roman Lass.....Stephen Adams.
For Pity's Sake.....Stephen Adams.
Moon-Daisies.....Stephen Adams.
In a Quaint Old Village.....A. S. Gatty.
Going to Market.....L. Diehl.
O Strange and Sweet.....Nessler.
When I was young.....Nessler.
Woman's Love and Kisses.....Nessler.
The Pride O' Deal.....A. Sullivan.
The Bell-Ringer.....Wallace.
Thine Image only.....Nessler.
Sprung a Leak.....Stephen Adams.
At the Torch.....Caldicott.
A Song of Deeds.....Lonasil.
The Bird and the Cross.....Molloy.
Three Merry Men.....Molloy.
A Weathercock.....Seymour Smith.
Ould Ireland So Green.....Forman.
Love's Secret.....Sung by Mrs. Langtry.
The Haven of Rest.....Marnott.
One among Twenty.....Cunynghame.
Requiescat.....Stanford.
Le Parlate d'Amor.....Gounod.
True British Soldier.....Barri.
Outside.....Barri.
Open the door to me.....E. M. St. John.
Beyond the Stars.....Barri.
So the World goes.....Bendall.
Sweet Day so Cool.....Sullivan.
Yeoman's Wedding Song.....Poniatowski.

The Miller and the Maid.....Marzials.
Leaving yet Loving.....Marzials.
In the North Country.....Marzials.
If only.....Marzials.
Told in the Twilight.....Molloy.
Because I do.....Molloy.
Great Grandmother.....Molloy.
Little Maid of China.....Molloy.
Hearts.....Molloy.
The British Tar.....Bentley.
Teach me to forget.....F. Moir.
Behind the Clouds.....Coward.
At the Ferry.....M. Wellings.
Kismet.....Molloy.
Dear Face.....Goodeve.
Death or Glory.....Mattei.
The Reason Why.....Adelmann.
Father O'Flynn.....Stanford.
Il Mio Carlo.....Campagna.
The Little Hero.....Stephen Adams.
The Faune.....Molloy.
To be or Not to be.....Hutchison.
Gold.....F. L. Moir.
Is my lover on the Sea.....F. L. Moir.
One; two; three.....Berger.
Sprig of Edelweiss.....Jacobi.
The Old Barge.....Behrend.
In the Gloaming.....Lady A. Hill.
At Noon tide.....Lady A. Hill.
In the Moonlight.....Lady A. Hill.
Norah.....L. Diehl.
Jack and Jill.....Tovey.
The Old Poetry.....Molloy.

DANCE MUSIC.

My Queen Valse.....Cote.
Dolores Valse.....Waldteufel.
Dreamland Valse.....Batho.
Au Printemps Valse.....Waldteufel.
La Source Valse.....Waldteufel.
Le Premier Baiser Valse.....Waldteufel.
Valse Vénitienne.....Waldteufel.
Down Street Valtzes.....Henry.
Les Yeux de Fanchette Valse.....Robinson.
Secret of Love Valtzes.....Greville.
Scotch Beauties Waltz.....Crowe.
Whip Poor Will Waltz.....Kinkel.
Mello Valse.....Waldteufel.

Valse-Galop.....Mattei.
Day and Night Quadrilles.....Williams.
Pacheco Polka.....Grenville.
La Mascotte Quadrille.....Grenville.
Evelyn Polka.....Marriott.
Claude Duval Polka.....Grenville.
Boccaccio Polka.....Béne.
Boccaccio Quadrille.....Cote.
Claude Duval Quadrille.....Cote.
Billie Taylor Quadrille.....Grenville.
Sweet Kiss Polka.....Kinkel.
Black Satin Polka.....E. Piron.
A Ton Brins Polka.....Rieffler.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 14th, 1883. [560]

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

SHOES.

CHILDRENS'.....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES'.....FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.
NUNS' VELVETS in every Shade.
SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.
GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.
WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.
MULL CORD MUSLINS.
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.
LADIES' & CHILDRENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.
FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.
Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.
CANYAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.
Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.
Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.
A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.
INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.
VIOLET'S WALTZ.
LE PREMIER PAS POLKA.
ALL WALDTEUFEL'S WALTZES.

SWEETHEART'S WALTZ.
OFFICERS' WALTZ.
TRUE TILL DEATH SONG.
CRAMER'S DANCE ALBUMS.

NEW BOOKS.

BABER'S TRAVELS IN WESTERN CHINA.
MAX MULLER'S INDIA.
CRANE'S LECTURES ON ART.
NEW PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOKS ON CHINA.
LECKY'S WRINKLES IN NAVIGATION.
PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENTS.
THE AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.
LANDELL'S THROUGH SIBERIA.
GLAZEBROOK'S PHYSICAL OPTICS.
THE AGE OF FIRE AND GRAVEL BY DONNELLY.
SEDGWICK'S LIGHT.
GAELIC PROVERBS.
FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

SWINBURNE'S POEMS AND BALLADS.
PROCTOR'S LEISURE READINGS.
CASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF COOKERY.
MARKHAM'S WAR BETWEEN PERU AND CHILI.
COAN'S LIFE IN HAWAII.
OSWALD'S ZOOLOGICAL STUDIES.
GRIFFITH'S COREA.
BONWICK'S PORT PHILLIP SETTLEMENTS.
NEW SYSTEMS OF LEARNING LANGUAGES.
ARTISTS' GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BEZIQUE AND SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. W. R. LOXLEY will Sign Our FIRM

per procuration during our temporary absence.

SAYLE & Co. [313]

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. J. BRADLEE SMITH, having returned to the Colony, will resume his duties as SECRETARY to the above Company on and from the 23rd instant.

WM. REINERS, Chairman Board of Directors.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [315]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DURING my absence Mr. STEWART MUNN MCLEISH will Sign my Name

Per Procuration.

WM. CRUICKSHANK. [322]

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON will act as SURVEYOR for the BUREAU VERITAS at this Port until further notice.

ROBT. MCMURDO. [323]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "BELGIC"

from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1883. [2]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "MOSSER."

Captain Longley, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd May, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [234]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, Honolulu, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to Honolulu, San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 4th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1883. [1]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, OMBESA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"PANDORA,"

Captain G. Sturti, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [291]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC,"

Captain Turpin, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUND

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS, SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OR
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

OF

AERATED WATERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

MARRIAGE.

At St John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on April 25th, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain, JAMES, only son of Joseph Rooke, of Aspatia, Cumberland, to EMILY MAY, eldest daughter of Stephen Franklin, Bow, London.

DEATH.

At Manila, on the 10th April, WILLIAM STEVENSON.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

OUR FORTNIGHTLY SUMMARY.

The past fortnight has been an unusually dull one even for Hongkong. The weather, although exceedingly changeable, has been much cooler than is customary at this season of the year, consequently the exodus of "that class which rides in carriages" to the cooler regions in the vicinity of Victoria Peak has not yet become general.

In our political world the only noteworthy events have been the changes in the personnel of the local government service necessitated by the death of Mr. Justice Snowden. Mr. James Russell has been promoted to the post of puisne judge, an office he has already filled with credit to all concerned; Dr. F. Stewart goes from the Magistracy to the Registrar-Generalship and Mr. Lister, in addition to his ordinary duties as Post-master General, will take charge of the colonial treasury. Dr. Stewart and Mr. Lister will both have seats in the Legislative Council. Mr. C. V. Creagh, after sixteen years service as deputy superintendent of police has left the colony for Perak, where he has been appointed Assistant Resident.

Shipping affairs have been generally dull. A Marine Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamship *Minard Castle*, after hearing evidence for two days, suspended the certificates of Captain Skinner and Mr. J. Mullen, the third officer, for nine and three months respectively. Intelligence was received in Hongkong on the 23rd instant that the steamship *Camarovashite* had gone ashore on the coast of Japan. No further reliable particulars have yet come to hand.

Admiral Wiles, in the flagship *Audacious*, with several other vessels of the squadron, left on the morning of the 18th for the usual summer cruise in the north. The men-of-war anchorage now presents a somewhat desolate appearance, as with the exception of one or two foreigners, and a vessel or two that are undergoing repairs, the whole of the naval force that has been here throughout the winter, has vanished. His Excellency Governor Sir George Bowen went up to Canton on Wednesday morning, the 25th inst., in H.M.S. *Swift*, and has not yet returned. The *Swift* will be in Hongkong during the summer. A glance at our share report will show great changes during the past fortnight.

Both "bulls" and "bears" have been hard at work, and as usual, the weaker side have gone to the wall.

THE formation by His Excellency the Governor of a permanent Sanitary Board to supervise and control the practical sanitation of the colony is a sensible measure that will meet a want long felt, and give universal satisfaction throughout the colony. From time to time we have urged upon the government the necessity for a radical reform in the management of our sanitary arrangements, and frequently pointed out the defects and shortcomings of the present system. It has never been denied that the sanitary arrangements of Hongkong have been of the most imperfect description, the Surveyor-General's department entirely failing, perhaps through press of other business, or owing to causes with which we cannot pretend to be acquainted, to grapple with the admitted difficulties of the position. Sir George Bowen has therefore displayed a sound discretion in taking the responsibilities of the sanitation question off the shoulders of a department which has apparently plenty of occupation in other descriptions of public works to tax its energies to the utmost; and shown commendable firmness in substituting for the absolute rule of Mr. J. M. Price, a permanent board of experienced officers with special powers to carry out the improvements and alterations which may be deemed requisite in the interests of the public, and for the preservation of the general health of the Colony. There are other departments of the public service, to which the permanent board system might with advantage be applied, for economical and other still more important reasons, which are no doubt plainly apparent to those acquainted with the inner mysteries of departmental autocracy; however, we can leave the discussion of that subject until a more favorable opportunity.

The Sanitary Board for the supervision and control of the practical sanitation of Hongkong is composed of the Surveyor-General (Mr. J. M. Price) who will act as honorary chairman, the Registrar-General, (Dr. F. Stewart) the Colonial Surgeon (Dr. P. B. C. Ayres) and the newly appointed Sanitary Inspector, (Mr. Hugh McCullum) who will officiate as honorary secretary. By virtue of his position and past experience Mr. Price is no doubt entitled to the position of chairman of the board, and with the exuberance of his vivid imagination held closely in check by his practical colleagues—some of whom are neither to be bullied nor cajoled—he is likely to do far more good with his wings, clipped than ever was possible when his arbitrary rule was supreme. Dr. Ayres has, judging by the famous report he wrote some years ago, made sanitation a special study, and ought therefore to render most valuable assistance, while Dr. Stewart's sound common sense, sturdy independence and thoroughly practical acquaintance with the necessities of the colony, will prove a tower of strength to the board. The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Hugh McCullum, has resided in Hongkong for some time, and ably filled the post of government analyst. He has the reputation of being an active and energetic officer, and the possessor of considerable scientific attainments, specially adapted for his new position. We feel sanguine therefore, that in his hands the long neglected sanitary measures so necessary for the preservation of the public health will be judiciously taken in hand and quickly carried out to a successful and satisfactory issue.

By the departure of Mr. C. V. CREAGH, deputy superintendent of police, who left by the steamer *Bangalore* on the afternoon of the 24th instant for Perak, where he will assume the position of Assistant Resident, the Colony loses the services of an old and experienced officer, who has shown great energy and zeal and exceptional ability in various high positions of responsibility and trust. Before coming to Hongkong Mr. CREAGH held the appointment of assistant district superintendent of the first class in the Punjab police, and in 1866 he passed the highest police examination, and also the second standard in oriental languages. A year later he was engaged to raise a detachment of Sikhs to re-inforce the Hongkong police, and accepted the office of deputy superintendent, an appointment which he has held with credit to himself and advantage to the colony for the long period of 16 years. During his long term of service Mr. CREAGH has filled various positions with very considerable ability. In 1868 he was made a justice of the peace, and six years later was appointed sheriff. During the absence of Mr. W. M. DIXON in 1869, he acted as captain-superintendent of police, and again from 1877 to 1878. For some time in 1877 he was *aide-de-camp* to Governor HENNESSY, and from 1878 to the end of 1879 he filled the offices of acting police magistrate, coroner, and superintendent of the government fire brigade. After a long stay in England on leave, Mr. CREAGH returned to Hongkong a few months ago, and resumed his old position as deputy superintendent of police and chief of the fire brigade. Shortly after his arrival the important appointment of Assistant Resident at Perak was offered to him, and accepted.

Mr. CREAGH, from his long experience and natural aptitude for the duties, proved an admirable superintendent of police. Not satisfied with knowing the mere routine of the department, by perseverance and study he made himself thoroughly acquainted with every detail of police business. Both on the magisterial bench and as coroner he occasionally made slight mistakes, but certainly not to the extent that has marked the regime of other officers who have held the same positions. As superintendent of the fire brigade Mr. CREAGH was, in his element, and the great interest he invariably took

in this important branch of the government service, is plainly evidenced by his present comparative efficiency. During his stay at home he had made himself practically acquainted with the thorough working of the fire brigades in London and other large cities, and, we understand, that on his return to the Colony he embodied his experiences in a series of suggestions, which were laid before the local government, advocating several important reforms in the existing system.

The popularity of Mr. CREAGH amongst his subordinates has been practically demonstrated by the recognition which has been taken of his retirement from the service. First the Chinese, then the Indian, and lastly the European members of the force waited on him, and after presenting him with valuable tokens of their regard, expressed their regret at his departure from the Colony, their appreciation of his never varying kindness and courtesy, and their hearty wishes for his future welfare.

With the clique that has vainly attempted to officially degrade and socially ostracise every government servant that refused to declare himself an enemy of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, Mr. CREAGH has been for some years rather out of favor. Too honourable and independent to sacrifice his principles for the doubtful honor of being petted and patronised by place-seeking renegades and "shoddy" self constituted leaders of public opinion, Mr. CREAGH, to his credit be it said, remained a steadfast adherent of His Excellency to the last. When the future history of Hongkong comes to be written, it is from Governor HENNESSY's public acts and from the evidence of government officials and gentlemen of the character and stamp of Mr. CHARLES VANDELEUR CREAGH, that the historian will obtain a reliable account of what actually transpired from 1877 to 1882. We respectfully offer Mr. CREAGH our congratulations and good wishes, and trust that the energy, perseverance and ability which have hitherto so distinguished his public career, may quickly enable him to gain further advancement in the service of his country.

For some considerable time past, but more especially since the introduction of the new clauses in the amended Opium Ordinance, the iniquitous system of the employment of paid informers by our police department, has been brought prominently before the public. Scarcely a day passes without one or more cases worked up by these officially protected pests of the community being heard in the police court, and as nearly the whole of these cases are conspicuous for their extremely shady and more than doubtful surroundings and associations, we contend that the regular employment of these unscrupulous scoundrels is unworthy of a British Colony, and alike degrading to our boasted civilisation, discreditable to the high character of our criminal courts, and subversive of the pure administration of justice. Time after time the magistrates, from their places on the bench, have declined to place reliance on the sworn statements of informers, and condemned the principle in no measured terms. In the *Yat On Club* gambling case, tried the other day, Captain THOMASSTON absolutely refused to credit the evidence of the informers, and there can be no doubt whatever in the minds of unprejudiced persons that gross perjury was committed by the myrmidons of the police. It is only a week or two ago that one of these apparently invaluable (?) adjuncts to our detective force gave false information in a paltry opium affair, and so palpably perjured himself in the witness box that the magistrate, on the application of the defendant, a respectable Chinese trader, very properly committed the worthless scoundrel for trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court. Mr. U. ACHING, for so was this *protégé* of the police named, was tried before Chief Justice PHILLIPPO and a jury yesterday, unanimously found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor.

In passing sentences on this abandoned criminal the Chief Justice remarked that although it was necessary in the interests of the public service to use informers, yet if the informers committed perjury in order to secure convictions, the court would punish them. Highly as we respect the opinions of Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, we must vehemently protest against the doctrine laid down, that it is in this Colony, a necessity in the interests either of the public service or of justice, to use Chinese informers of the class at present haunting the abodes of vice in this city, fostering and encouraging crime for interested motives, under police protection. No doubt there are exceptional circumstances in certain cases, which justify the employment of informers, such for instance as the mystery connected with the Phoenix Park assassinations and the grave importance attached to the discovery of the murderers; but a hard and fast line must be drawn somewhere and we contend that in Hongkong that line should be drawn before such a glaring immorality is encouraged to secure the forfeiture of fifty cents worth of prepared opium, or a five dollar fine for street gambling. Moreover, we have no hesitation in declaring our belief that in nineteen cases out of every twenty the Chinese informer is a perjured scoundrel, who will swear to any falsehood to secure the conviction of an innocent person, for the sake of the "blood-money" a moral government gives as the reward of his iniquity. Surely some responsibility must rest on the authorities who dragged a respectable trader through the mud and mire of a Police Court trial on such worthless testimony as that of Mr. U. ACHING!

We are surprised that one of Her Majesty's judges, and that one such a liberal minded and intelligent dispenser of the law as Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, should even indirectly encourage the grossly immoral system of employing informers as practised in Hongkong. As Horace sagely put it—*Quid leges sine moribus vana proficiunt?*

It has been demonstrated times out of number, even in modern days, that unless the moral sentiments of a people are maintained and strengthened, little can be hoped for from the penalties or restraints imposed by the wisest legislature. The informer system in this Colony is founded on a most vicious principle; and its operation is as unfair as it is unsatisfactory. It has been condemned on all sides, and should long since have been interdicted by the government. Law and order can easily enough be enforced without the necessity for a premium being placed on vices and immoralities of the most degrading description. If we must have a secret service in connection with our police, let a complete detective branch be thoroughly organised, to carry out the duties now entrusted to the drogs of the populace. A great deal of power to check existing evils lies in the hands of the magistrates. They have merely to refuse under any and all circumstances to accept evidence given by informers, who are peculiarly interested in obtaining a conviction, to compel the police to entirely abandon the system.

By the translation of Dr. STEWART to the direction of the Registrar General's department, and the departure from the Colony of Mr. C. V. CREAGH to take up the duties of Assistant Resident at Perak, two very important appointments in our local government service have been rendered vacant. The question now arises—who are best fitted to succeed Dr. STEWART as police magistrate and Mr. CREAGH as deputy superintendent of police? With regard to the Magistracy, we think there cannot be two opinions as to the fitness for the position of the worthy official who has acted as *locum tenens* with so much sound sense and practical ability for the past thirteen months. Captain THOMASSTON, not being a trained lawyer, may not be particularly strong on nice points of law, although we cannot remember at the moment a single instance in which his judgment has been at fault; but, notwithstanding his lack of legal training, we have no hesitation whatever in asserting—and we do so without fear of contradiction—that he is far and away the most efficient magistrate that has sat on the bench since Mr. CHARLES HAY retired from active duty, to die on his journey to England. To the administration of justice in the police court, Captain THOMASSTON brings qualities which, for this particular position, are worth all the legal knowledge in the world. Possessed of sound practical common-sense, with a special faculty for quickly grasping matters of detail, he has a keen insight into affairs worldly, and, from long experience in Hongkong, thoroughly understands every phase of Chinese life and character. From his naval training Captain THOMASSTON is at times inclined to be dictatorial, and it must be admitted he is not always the mirror of courtesy and politeness; however, these are but trivial drawbacks, which are lost sight of in the generally admirable manner in which his magisterial duties are performed. On the bench he recognises no class distinctions; the humblest chair coolie is as certain to receive justice and fair play as the head of the "princely house" himself. Another noteworthy qualification which the sturdy old sailor possesses, and one which can hardly be over-estimated in a court where the cases are heard daily by the dozen, is the facility he has for the speedy despatch of all forms of business. Captain THOMASSTON does not see the necessity of wasting half a day discussing the enormity of an itinerant hawk's offence in vending his wares without a license, or in taking down twenty pages of evidence to decide a paltry squabble about chair or jinricksha hire; he uses judgment and sound sense in all such cases, and by doing so proves himself a practical man and an admirable magistrate.

There can be no doubt that if the acting appointment at present held by Captain THOMASSTON were made a permanent one, it would give universal satisfaction. It is very questionable, however, if that gentleman would care to exchange his present position as Harbour Master, &c., for that of police magistrate. Unless our memory is greatly at fault, the emoluments of the Harbour Master are considerably in excess of those of the occupants of the bench at the Magistracy, the difference being nearly twenty five per cent. Under such circumstances it could hardly be expected, that Captain THOMASSTON would resign a more lucrative office even for the laudable aim of improving the efficiency of the public service. But is it not possible to in some way or other amalgamate the duties of harbour master and police magistrate? The officer just named would care to exchange his present position as Harbour Master, &c., for that of police magistrate. 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mention that dividend warrants for Tls. 75 per share will be issued to-morrow.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Chairman continued by saying—We have now to resolve ourselves into an extraordinary general meeting, notice of which has been given, but we cannot commence until three o'clock. However, I may occupy the time by saying I have very great pleasure in proposing a very complimentary—I scarcely know how to express myself, to praise Mr. Morris's management of the Company for the number of years he has been connected with it. (Applause.) In the management of our business he has proved his capacity, and has been a most worthy representative of the Company in every respect; and we wish to express our high appreciation of his services. Mr. Morris is leaving Shanghai, but he will take up a high position in the Company's service in London, and I am sure will there represent us as ably as he has done here. (Applause.)

Mr. H. S. Morris—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have to thank you very much for the complimentary remarks you have made in connection with my name, and also for your kind expression of approval of my management during the past fifteen years. I look upon it as a very fortunate moment, I may say, for my departure, as I can point with great satisfaction to the position of the Company at this moment. I may say, I hardly expected it, and I feel in being able to point to a reserve fund and capital representing one million taels. I hope that in the future the success we have met with in past years will continue. Of course it rests with the shareholders; we have always hitherto received so large support and that has been the backbone and principal element of our success; and in the work and energy that you have been good enough to say has been devoted by myself to the interest of the Company, I am sure I have been ably supported by every assistant and employee in the Company's service. Before taking leave of you, gentlemen, I can only thank the shareholders and constituents of the Company for the forbearance and consideration they have always accorded to me in my dealings with them, and I can only ask you to grant the same to my successor, Mr. Davis. My Chinese friends have made an exception to the general rule by appearing at this meeting. They have, I believe, as Mr. Lavers intimated to me, very kindly addressed to me a letter in reference to myself, and they also believe, almost I may say to "knight" me, or at least to present me with some handsome token in the shape of a flag and umbrella. I can assure them I will always look to these, not merely for their intrinsic value—I dare say it is a great deal—but also as a mark of their appreciation; and I hope that when their opportunities for travel are more developed, I may have the honour of receiving them in the Company's office in London. In taking leave of you gentlemen, I hope the time will arrive when I may be able to resume business relations with you in London, and I thank you for the kind manner in which you have received the remarks of the Chairman. (Applause.)

The Secretary then read the notice calling the extraordinary general meeting, and the minutes of the last extraordinary meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman then proposed:—

That the following Resolutions proposed and carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 29th March, 1883, be confirmed:—

1.—That the Company be wound up and dissolved for the purpose of constituting a Company under the name of the North-China Insurance Company, Limited, which shall be registered in England under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, as a Company, with liability limited by shares.

2.—That the Court of Directors be authorised to sell and dispose of the property, assets, and business of the Company to the North China Insurance Company, Limited, on such terms and conditions as they may consider desirable and to enter into and execute all such agreements and contracts and to do all such acts and things as they may consider necessary or desirable for carrying into effect these resolutions.

3.—That until the above resolutions have been carried into effect, and the property, assets, and business have been transferred to and vested in the new Company, the present Deed of Settlement, and all the terms and provisions thereof, shall have full force and effect.

Mr. Wood—I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried *unanimously*.

This concluded the business before the meeting. On the motion of Mr. White a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.—Shanghai Mercury.

FOOCHOW.

We learn that *Wild Wolf* and *Doncaster* are matched for a one and a half mile race which is to be run within a month. It is rumored, however, that *Doncaster* at the present time is lame.

We learn that a junk laden with coal, which struck on a rock at Pagoda Anchorage last week, lies sunk and in a position most dangerous to other craft. Application has, we believe, been made to the Harbour Master to have this vessel blown up, and this course will no doubt be adopted.

We are pleased to note that the Acting Commissioner of Customs at this Port, has received the appointment of Commissioner. Sir Robert Hart, with his usual discrimination has certainly appointed the right man in the right place, and we wish Mr. Edgar, long career, in his new official capacity, which his merits justly deserve. In our issue of the 1st February, we noticed the Viceroy's intended visit to Peking in order to interview the Emperor concerning the expiration of the former's term of office. We now learn that the Emperor has been pleased to re-appoint the Viceroy for a further period of three years, and this re-appointment appears to give general satisfaction.

A storm, bordering upon a typhoon, passed over the Anchorage on Thursday afternoon last, the 5th instant, and although we have not received intelligence of any casualties, still the shipping was considerably imperilled during the two hours the same lasted. The sultry atmosphere prior to the squall, gave every token of one of those unwelcome visits of tornado, for which the vicinity of Foochow is unfortunately so notorious. On Friday, a storm of even greater violence occurred, two junks being sunk, and we hear, a considerable number of lives sacrificed.—Herald.

FOOCHOW RACES.

OFF DAY—WEDNESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1883.

The NIP DESPERANDUM STAKES, of \$5 each with \$50 added for all beaten Subscriptions. Three Ponies started from opposing stables or no race; weights as per scale. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. East Ecarte Mr. Tennant 1
Mr. St. Leger's Mare Mr. Baker 2
Mr. East Fiquet Mr. Greaves 3

Betting—Ecarte was backed against the field. At the first fall of the flag Peter Simple got well away but after running a short distance became conspicuous by suddenly falling back, whilst Mazaepa was no good against the favourite, who won easily. Time 1m. 41.5s.

The CLUB STAKES, of \$5 each with \$50 added; for all non-winners at this meeting; three ponies to start from opposing stables or no race; weights as per scale. Three Quarters of a Mile. Post Entries.

Mr. Belmore's Stray Shot Mr. Baker 1
Mr. Harding's Wild Ibex Mr. Bathgate 2
Mr. Kerfoot's Hickory Mr. Greaves 3

The betting was slightly in favour of Wild Ibex. The field was quickly despatched, and Stray Shot maintained his lead throughout, and won easily by nearly three lengths. Time 1m. 39.5s.

The HARDING CUP, of \$50; for all non-winners at this Meeting; weight as per scale; non-winning Subscription Griffiths allowed 7lbs; entrance \$5 to go to Second Pony; post entries. One mile.

Mr. Eucruill's Flying Fox Mr. Tennant 1
Mr. Eucruill's Ichabod Mr. Baker 2

Only two ponies put in an appearance, and Flying Fox was made a hot favourite. The latter cut out the running and until entering the straight was hard pushed by Ichabod; the former, however, winning by about a length and a half. Time 2m. 15.5s.

The MAPOOS RACE, for all Ponies entered at this Meeting. Catch Weights over 9 stone. First Prize \$15, Second \$10, Third \$5. Post Entries. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Funnysboy's Cruiser 1
Major Bagstock's Wild Wolf 2
Mr. York's Helios 3

The riders got off on very even terms; Cruiser soon showing in advance, followed by Wild Wolf, and the race was between this pair; Cruiser winning by a short length. Time 1m. 33.5s.

The WELTER STAKES, of \$5 each with \$50 added. For all beaten Ponies. Three Ponies to start or no race. Weights 11 stone. Once round.

Mr. Leech's Phoenix Mr. Greaves 1
Major Bagstock's Dalhousie Mr. Bathgate 2
Mr. East Fiquet Mr. Siemens 3

Betting: Dalhousie was backed against the field. Phoenix got first away, attended by Piquet; Dalhousie close up. Upon nearing home Phoenix drew away and won neatly by a length. Time 1m. 25.5s.—Foochow Herald.

SHANGHAI.

The prospectus has been issued for the reorganisation of the China Paper Mill Company, which was formed by Mr. W. H. Doyle, who introduced the foreign manufacture of paper into Japan. The mill has been partly built on the bank of the Whangpoo, a little below the Shanghai Water Works Company's reservoir. The capital is put down at Tls. 150,000, in three thousand shares of Tls. 50 each, and Tls. 75,000 has already been subscribed. The other Tls. 75,000 it is proposed to raise in the open market, and as it is estimated that there will be a yearly profit equivalent to 30 per cent. on the whole capital, the shares should be readily taken up.

During the last twelve months foreigners have experienced unpleasant interference from Chinese officials, the most noteworthy instances being the steps taken to prohibit the adoption of the Electric Light, and the arrest of Messrs. Fraxar and Co.'s comrade to prevent, as was supposed, his connection with an opposition Cotton Manufacturing Company to another Company supported by Chinese officials. These are occurrences of which we have had experience. What is coming no one can guess. But if the rumours are true that have been current yesterday and to-day, most remarkable events in the history of foreign intercourse with China are pending. We have tried to fathom the source of the different reports, but have not succeeded to our satisfaction, but as they are freely talked about in both foreign and native circles, it is not right that they should pass unnoticed. It is reported that His Excellency Tso Tsung Tang, on his recent visit to Shanghai, was astonished to find foreign enterprises established beyond the limits of the Settlement, and that he has inserted the thin end of a wedge, that is to be hammered at all the foreign buildings on the Pootung side of the river are razed to the ground; and that all foreign-owned property there is to be re-vested in Chinese. The outrageous nature of any scheme of the kind is sufficient to carry with it its own condemnation. British and American interests are firmly rooted at Pootung, and in other places outside the limits of the settlement besides, the Bubbling Well Road for instance, and His Excellency Tso Tsung Tang, now as he may be, will best promote the interests of his countrymen by leaving what is now prospering in a remarkable degree alone.

Another startling rumour is that the Great Northern Telegraph Company has received notice from the Chinese to remove their Woosung line of telegraph. We are in a position to positively deny the truthfulness of the last report.—Courier.

SHANGHAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, April 11th, 1883.

You have doubtless heard that the Bidwell v. Great Northern Telegraph Company case has been finally settled, by the plaintiff accepting the 2,000 taels awarded by the Danish consul, which the defendants paid into court. Mr. Bidwell, under all circumstances, doubtless exercised a wise discretion in accepting even this paltry award, and probably did so because he knew of the danger of referring the settlement of the dispute to a foreign court. There can be very little doubt that the termination of this affair is a long way from being satisfactory to the plaintiff, who appears to have had but scant justice meted out to him. The general opinion here is that the decision of the judge was a most reprehensible one, justifiable on no grounds, adduced in the shape of evidence. The members of our local bar laugh at the judgement of the Consul and Assessors. They say that either Mr. Bidwell was fully entitled to the percentage claimed for his services, or he was entitled to nothing at all. So far as the evidence went, there was a very little question that the plaintiff established a good case. That Mr. Bidwell has been severely treated. Only the other day the Great Northern Company obtained a contract for taels 120,000 worth of materials for the Chinese Government Shanghai-Canton line, which is certainly a fresh proof of the immense value of the services

rendered in obtaining the introduction of the Company to the Chinese authorities. In the face of the opposition recently started, I cannot but think that the niggardly treatment of Mr. Bidwell by the Great Northern Company has been exceedingly ill advised and short sighted.

I understand that in objecting to the claim of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. to lay their shore end cable here, the Chinese authorities argued that no such cable existed, as there is no mention made of cables in the treaties. They also said that it was not necessary the cable should be laid in order to facilitate or in any way improve trade, and referred to the already existing immense trade in Shanghai. They pointed out that merchants could use the Great Northern Company's cable, and triumphantly added that the Chinese Government had arranged to construct a land line to Canton and Hongkong via all the Coast Ports for the especial benefit of foreigners in general. Our Celestial friends have a high handed method of settling these matters when they hold the power in their own hands.

Our Amateur Dramatic corps gave their seventh performance at the Lyceum on the evening of the 5th inst., appearing with great success in Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's well known play "Two Loves and a Life." Some internal dissensions amongst the members of the Society led to the desertion of two of the leading men at the last moment, which however, fortunately did not militate against the success of the piece. Mrs. Fairbrother bore off leading honors, eclipsing all her previous efforts, and she was really most admirably supported.

Professor and Madame Haselmayer have been performing here for some time, and fairly good houses. The Professor is certainly clever in his business, and a great number of his tricks are as startling as they are novel.

Our Spring race meeting promises to eclipse all past anniversaries. The entries are the largest ever known, the fees totalling taels 6,350 as against taels 5,050 in the Spring of 1878, which was the previous best on record. The following list of the entries may be found interesting to some of your sporting readers:—

Legacy Cup 13, Criterion Stakes 14, Griffiths' Plate 8, Cathay Cup 18, Jockey Cup 28, Taotai's Cup 15, Kiang-su Plate, 9, Racing Stakes 31, Chu-ka-za Cup 30, Shanghai Derby 60, Ladies' Purse 20, Race Club Cup 11, Shanghai Stakes 120, Concordia Cup 44, Tatsee Cup 36, Spring Cup 26, Roadsters' Plate 45, Comet Cup 59, Great Northern Plate 31, Manchu Stakes 78, Chai-shang-kiuk Cup 41, Yangtze Stakes 13, Consolation Cup 53, Grand National Steeple-chase 26.

Training has been proceeding briskly for some time past, and with the publication of the race-books, affairs generally will become rather interesting. The Griffiths this season are reported to be a high class lot, and some marvellous performances are predicted by the knowing ones.

CHEFOO.

9th April, 1883.

In the passenger list of the steamer *Wuchang* to Tientsin, I notice the name of Lieut. Hasenclever and suppose he is the German Naval Officer mentioned in the home papers as being engaged by the Chinese Government to organize their navy. One squadron, consisting of 10 vessels, is undergoing the process of organization under Capt. Lang of the British Navy, and in the event of another squadron being formed, and put under German supervision, it will be interesting to watch the result of the experiment. I should think the dual system of organization, if carried out, must produce an unsatisfactory navy.

Mr. Dane, Commissioner of Customs, has arrived to take charge of the Customs, *vice* Mr. Hughes who goes on two years' furlough. Mrs. T. Fergusson, who I think is our oldest lady resident, is I hear, leaving to-day for a short visit to Europe.

The friends of Dr. Westwater will be glad to know that he is now able to attend to his duties in the Hospital, after a long and dangerous illness caused by blood-poisoning.

During this month 38 steamers have already entered Chefoo, so we cannot complain of any want of communication by sea, but freights are regulated by an agreement between the owners by which shippers of cargo are not benefitted.

During the past week, the last snow in this neighbourhood has disappeared.—*Temperance Union* Correspondent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

11th April, 1883.

H.E. the German Minister, Herr von Brandt, left here on the 9th per *Chungking* for Shanghai, en route to Europe.

The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Hughes, will leave on the 13th inst.; his successor, Mr. Dane, arrived per *Haefting* on the 7th, and took charge of the Customs on the 10th.

The statement of the *Temperance Union*, that Mr. von Mollendorff has succeeded in the object of his recent visit to China, is not fully believed by well informed people here. I hear upon good authority that the reliable Mr. E. Cousins, of Messrs. Cousins & Co. (Consul for Sweden and Norway), is much regretted by his numerous friends.

The schooner *Blankness* is still in her mud dock; it is stated she will be converted into a lorch. Most cargo boats are out of their winter quarters now, and sampans are gradually beginning to make more modest demands. The lights arrived off the bar on the 1st of April, and junks are now coming in freely.

During the winter lots of cargo has been carried to the place, and it is almost a miracle how the clumsy carts manage to get along the roads, with their ups and downs, deep holes and everlasting ruts; in fact the roads look like a plume of smoke, the Chimboraço and the Himalaya. The consequence is that the poor animals are frequently subjected to the most brutal treatment by their drivers, on whom all the sublime beauties and teachings of the Chinese classics are apparently utterly lost; the formation of a local society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would not be out of place. There is a talk that the Mandarins are going to collect a duty of six cash from every cart in the improvement of the roads; the tax possibly will be paid, but it is likely that it will be expended for improving the roads; Some sort of an improvement should be attempted at least within *The Settlement Area*, maintained by foreigners and the Customs; at present in bad weather the Bund only is passable.

No trouble appears to have been caused during the winter by the large number of soldiers camping in the neighbouring straddles; some of the gallant warriors have marched overland to Port Li (late Port Arthur) to garrison the new forts there. Another new fort is also to be built in the vicinity of No. 2 Battery. It is reported that some difficulty is experienced in making a proper foundation in that locality, the ground being more or less a kind of quicksand, just below the surface. The wharf which was built last fall by the government for the purpose of landing some very heavy guns for the new forts, has suffered a great deal by the ice and requires extensive repairs, although it is really a substantial piece of work.

On the first of April the Taotai favoured the settlement with his gracious presence; H.E. was waiting with great interest the landing of several heavy guns, and other valuable machinery from the U.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Pichili*, the latter being moored to the fine wharf of Messrs. Bush Brothers; the hong of the latter firm was afterwards honoured with a visit from His Excellency. The work was performed by a numerous gang of the Taotai's soldiers, who behaved very orderly indeed; they were well clad and appeared to be well too; they made a favourable impression, and were altogether a quiet determined looking body of men, seemingly capable of doing any amount of hard fighting; but always provided, of course, that the "hard fighting" does not interfere dangerously with the sacred duty of self-protection. It is noteworthy that most of them were married men.—*Mercury*.

Vessels in harbour—German barque *Hans* and *Inghurg* from Hongkong, bound to Newchwang.

By the *Paulah*, I hear that the *Hagan* is badly on shore in the Peltio river and has broken her steering gear; tugboats are employed to tow her off; the *Hagan* has been in collision with a junk in the river and sustained some damage.

It is to be hoped that the Rules of the Road, compiled in Chinese especially for junks, by Mr. Cain, the well known Yangtze pilot, will be made compulsory by the authorities; copies of these rules have been already distributed to junk-owners on the Yangtze, and also at Ningpo and some other ports; and seem to have met great approval.

New Rules have been issued by the Customs Authorities regarding the landing and shipping of passengers at this port; all vessels have in this case to enter and clear, and have to pay a fee for a special permit, if landing or shipping passengers, and treasure between the hours of 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The alphabetical gunboats are shortly expected here from Taku, where they are undergoing repairs.

Vessels in harbour—German barque *Hagan* from Hongkong, for Newchwang; German barque *Maria* from Hongkong, for Newchwang; and German brig *Elsie* from Nagasaki, for Newchwang.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCHWANG, April, 1883.

Although the river commenced to break up on the 21st March, still we cannot say that our annual "Glacial Epoch" is quite over yet; ice continues to float-up and down the stream with the tides; but it has lost its dangerous nature, getting as soft as butter; frozen butter, mind! The winter has not been hanging heavily on the hands of the foreign community; there has been a pleasant succession of interesting musical entertainments, and enjoyable intelligent amusements; between skating (on torchlight skating), shooting, pony riding, always must be considered a salubrious, paper hunts, dancing, sociable gatherings and all that sort of thing, including of course the duties of ordinary routine work of daily (winter) life, the hibernal months have been spent most pleasantly, which satisfactory result appears to be mainly due to the kind efforts of Consul Allen, Commissioner Lay, Dr. Morrison and several other leading residents.

The health of the port during the winter has been O.K.; only one death occurred amongst foreigners, and in that instance the poor man arrived here, carrying the germs of death already in his bosom. On the whole, Newchwang must be considered a salubrious place; nobody has ever been known to die here except as the very end of life. The second Roman Catholic Church is now in full working order; it is in the native town; your correspondent does not know if the organ is in the North-transit-he does not know if there is an organ at all; he only had a squint at the church, from the outside.—The fun made by frivolous persons at the expense of the recently formed Anti-Opium Prayer Union is considered exceedingly wrong here by some people, because the spiritual effects of the native prayers have been felt here already—several years ago yet; the foreign firm importing opium into this port had to shut shop long before the Prayer Union commenced business operations; how wonderful this application and effect of prayer! But some persons (perhaps badly informed) are inclined to think that the steadily increasing cultivation of the native poppy had something to do with the retarded of the foreign opium merchants.

The shipping season may be considered fairly open now, and though the first arrivals had a hard time of it, still no serious accidents have occurred, which is principally due to the prompt and energetic action of the local harbour authorities, especially to the personal exertions of the Harbour Master and his Boat Officer, in berthing vessels properly, besides giving timely warning of approaching ice. Their local experience has been of great utility to the shipping; how they managed at all to fight their battle through the ice, without a powerful steam launch, for the purpose of offsetting the vessels have the benefit of their advice and valuable assistance, was sometimes a regular marvel; native sampans sticking frequently in the ice for hours, without being able to reach the ships. Therefore it must be admitted that Captains Paine and Loft, the Harbour Master and Boat Officer, deserve great praise for their useful efforts and services during the ice season, and it is deeply regretted here that the former gentleman will leave us at an early date, going to Kiukiang, as Harbour Master; owing to his unvarying courtesy and kindness, combined with a strict sense of justice and long experience, his loss will be keenly felt here; Mr. Tide Surveyor Brennan, whose leave of absence has expired, will succeed him.

About the same time the community will suffer another great loss, owing to our highly respected Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Lay, going home on two years' leave; he will be replaced by Mr. Commissioner White.

During the winter two of our oldest residents, Mr. H. B. Bush, the father of the settlement, and Dr. Watson, were greatly missed, both having gone to Europe for a holiday. The former gentleman will soon be out again, after prospecting Korea, *en passant*; but the Doctor is still enjoying "home sweet home" in the meantime his learned successor, Dr. Morrison, is very ably filling his place as Medical Officer of the port. Another resident has left us altogether, going to Tientsin; the amiable gentleman referred to was a general favourite with foreigners and natives, and the departure from this port of Mr. E. Cousins, of Messrs. Cousins & Co. (Consul for Sweden and Norway), is much regretted by his numerous friends.

The schooner *Blankness* is still in her mud dock; it is stated she will be converted into a lorch. Most cargo boats are out of their winter quarters now, and sampans are gradually beginning to make more modest demands. The lights arrived off the bar on the 1st of April, and junks are now coming in freely.

During the winter lots of cargo has been carried to the place, and it is almost a miracle how the clumsy carts manage to get along the roads, with their ups and downs, deep holes and everlasting ruts; in fact the roads look like a plume of smoke, the Chimboraço and the Himalaya. The consequence is that the poor animals are frequently subjected to the most brutal treatment by their drivers, on whom all the sublime beauties and teachings of the Chinese classics are apparently utterly lost; the formation of a local society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would not be out of place. There is a talk that the Mandarins are going to collect a duty of six cash from every cart in the improvement of the roads; the tax possibly will be paid, but it is likely that it will be expended for improving the roads; Some sort of an improvement should be attempted at least within *The Settlement Area*, maintained by foreigners and the Customs; at present in bad weather the Bund only is passable.

No trouble appears to have been caused during the winter by the large number of soldiers camping in the neighbouring straddles; some of the gallant warriors have marched overland to Port Li (late Port Arthur) to garrison the new forts there. Another new fort is also to be built in the vicinity of No. 2 Battery. It is reported that some difficulty is experienced in making a proper foundation in that locality, the ground being more or less a kind of quicksand, just below the surface. The wharf which was built last fall by the government for the purpose of landing some very heavy guns for the new forts, has suffered a great deal by the ice and requires extensive repairs, although it is really a substantial piece of work.

On the first of April the Taotai favoured the settlement with his gracious presence; H.E. was waiting with great interest the landing of several heavy guns, and other valuable machinery from the U.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Pichili*, the latter being moored to the fine wharf of Messrs. Bush Brothers; the hong of the latter firm was afterwards honoured with a visit from His Excellency. The work was performed by a numerous gang of the Taotai's soldiers, who behaved very orderly indeed; they were well clad and appeared to be well too; they made a favourable impression, and were altogether a quiet determined looking body of men, seemingly capable of doing any amount of hard fighting; but always provided, of course, that the "hard fighting" does not interfere dangerously with the sacred duty of self-protection. It is noteworthy that most of them were married men.—*Mercury*.

Commercial.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—154 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue. 152 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$675 per share, sales and buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,625 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,800 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$145 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1050 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$205 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,350 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$365 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, premium, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. prem.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$185 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$178 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem. sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T.T. 3/7
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/7
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/58
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/68
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 223 @ 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Golconda*, str., for London, 3,110 boxes Congou (62,518 lbs.), 20 bales Waste Silk, 5 packages Silk piece goods, and 461 packages Sundries. For Continent—628 packages Sundries.

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Tals. 64.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$555
(Allowance, Tals. 24.)
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$578
NEW PATNA (second) per chest, \$570
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest \$571
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$580
NEW BKNARES per chest, \$565
OLD BKNARES per chest, \$555
NEW PERSIAN per chest, \$585
OLD PERSIAN per picul, \$460
(Allowance, Tals.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HARBOUR.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SWATOW.	MAHIA.
Barometer	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Thermometer attached	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0
Direction of Wind	N	N	N	N	N
Force	1	1	1	1	1
Dry Thermometer	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0
Wet Thermometer	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
Weather	c	c	c	c	c
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—
usually fallen	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N, N.E., E, S.E., S, S.W., W, W.N.W., N.W., and N. Force of Wind, in miles, 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 10, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, 21 to 25, 26 to 30, 31 to 35, 36 to 40, 41 to 45, 46 to 50, 51 to 55, 56 to 60, 61 to 65, 66 to 70, 71 to 75, 76 to 80, 81 to 85, 86 to 90, 91 to 95, 96 to 100, 101 to 105, 106 to 110, 111 to 115, 116 to 120, 121 to 125, 126 to 130, 131 to 135, 136 to 140, 141 to 145, 146 to 150, 151 to 155, 156 to 160, 161 to 165, 166 to 170, 171 to 175, 176 to 180, 181 to 185, 186 to 190, 191 to 195, 196 to 200, 201 to 205, 206 to 210, 211 to 215, 216 to 220, 221 to 225, 226 to 230, 231 to 235, 236 to 240, 241 to 245, 246 to 250, 251 to 255, 256 to 260, 261 to 265, 266 to 270, 271 to 275, 276 to 280, 281 to 285, 286 to 290, 291 to 295, 296 to 300, 301 to 305, 306 to 310, 311 to 315, 316 to 320, 321 to 325, 32